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MADRAS INFORMATION

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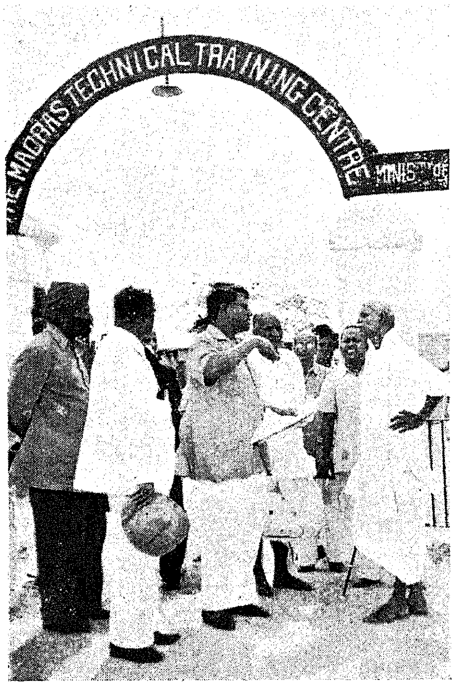
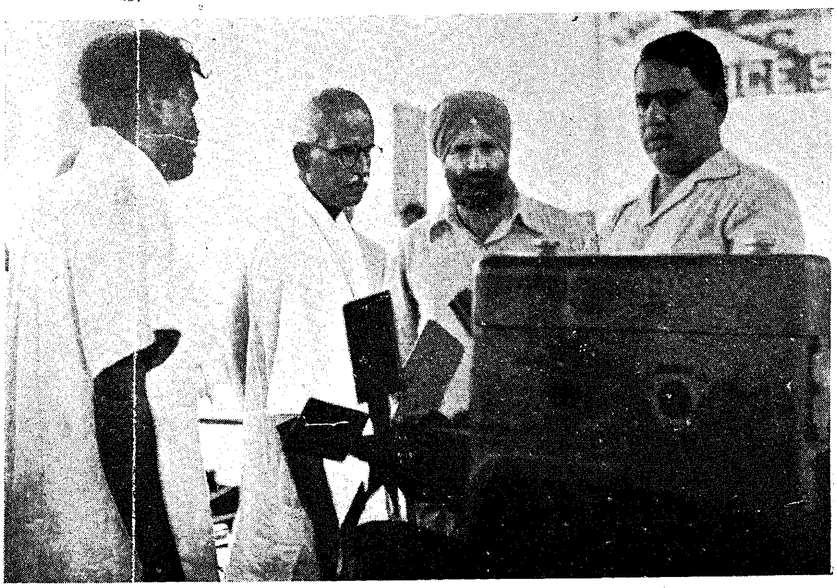
PREMIER INSPECTS TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRE

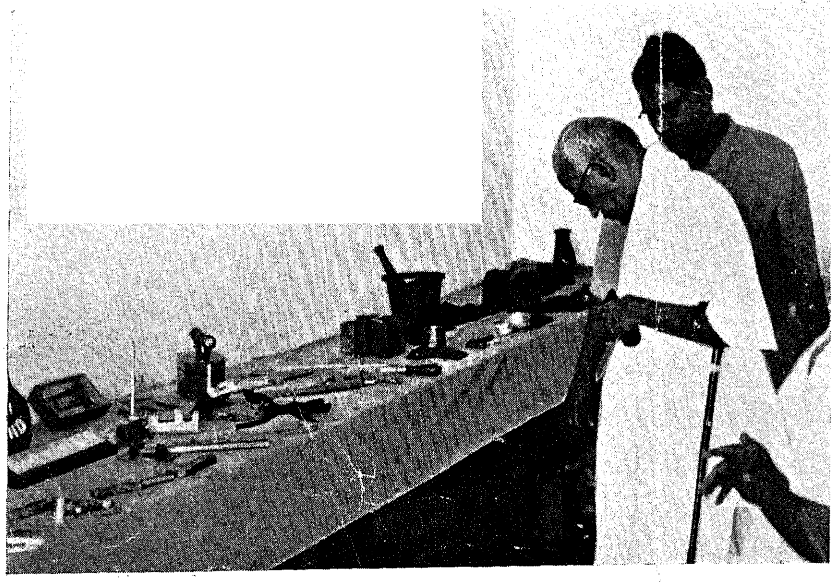


Hon'ble Sri O.P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Premier, is seen keenly listening to the Regional Director

8 - AUG 1948



The Madras Premier is inspecting the working of a gadget by the Trainees at Anantapur



The Premier is seen inspecting the Products manufactured by the Trainees. Truly a marvellous collection

Madras Information

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Vol. II, No. 14 "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" 350757 August 1, 1948

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Raising Agricultural Wealth

The problem of converting "waste into wealth" was the theme of the presidential address of the Government of India's Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, to a joint meeting of the Central Manure (Compost) Development Committee, and the Provincial Compost Conference inaugurated by the Governor of Central Provinces Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa recently.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram said the economic welfare of India, which could only mean the welfare of the vast masses, had no meaning, unless the standard of life of those masses was very much higher than it was today. That must be the sole objective of our economic activity. A large amount of national energy, wealth and talent was being utilized in what must be regarded as comparatively less urgent economic activity. The Food Minister suggested that for the next five years, economic activity should be mainly directed towards four items, namely, the development of agricultural production, development of such industries as were engaged in producing agricultural implements, industries connected with national defence and the development of transport. The rest of the industries might bide their time. A five-year plan converging on the above activities was the real need of the moment.

"I have not a shadow of a doubt", he added, "that if India could secure a big rise in the production of agricultural wealth it will secure the means to the fullest economic and industrial development. It is in this setting and with this back-ground that we must view the place of natural manure called compost in the programme of the nation.

India invested over a hundred crores 'to beg for food' from other countries and used valuable tax-payers' money to subsidize the sale of food to deficit Provinces and States in the country and even then they were unable to maintain a proper quality of the foreign food. All this was because we could not produce a tenth more than what we did today."

Citing the example of China, where the fields yielded double the quantity of grains per acre produced in India, the Food Minister pointed out that it was due to the fact that for centuries the Chinese had converted all the refuse in the streets, and cattle excreta into valuable manure. Only 15 per cent of the municipal towns and 47,000 out of 650,000 villages in India had so far been engaged in compost manure work. If the rest of the country also took to using compost manure enough food could be produced to feed not merely the present population but almost double that number.

"We have to bring the compost programme to the door of the agriculturist," he concluded. The Governor referred to what Professor Einstein had observed regarding the effect of mechanized cultivation on the fertility of the soil and thought it unscientific to use chemical instead of organic manure. He urged the need to make the people more manure-minded.

Communal Unity

"The ambition to serve the country and to take a spectacular part in improving the lot of the people is natural and worthy. The progress of a free people requires this and it should be encouraged. But during the present troubled times, unity is more important than even emulation in noble purposes. I would, therefore, appeal to all to call a truce to all individual and competitive ambition however noble and to canalize the talents in one stream until we have achieved our immediate object," observed His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, Governor-General, in the course of his reply to a welcome address presented by the Old Delhi Municipality recently. The advice contained in these words needs to be carefully noted by everybody in this country. The problems that have cropped up after this country has attained independence are numerous and have to be tackled successfully if India is to hold her own in a competitive age. For solving the problems communal unity is an essential pre-requisite and achievement of this unity is the fundamental immediate object. This cannot be done by Government alone. The people inhabiting this vast sub-continent have also a vital part to play; in fact their responsibility is greater. First things come first and the achievement of unity being an indispensable preliminary, every citizen has to contribute his share of efforts to its establishment.

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Rural Uplift

"We have a Provincial Firka Development Officer who has done a good deal of spadework, which takes time to produce results. I, therefore, appeal to the public to be patient. We are human and are prepared to give our utmost towards ameliorative work." observed Hon'ble Dr. S. Gurubatham, Minister for Prohibition and Firka Development in connexion with the rural uplift work in this Province. Oftentimes, there is a tendency to overlook the complex character of rural reconstruction work. Rural reconstruction is not such a simple affair as many people seem to think. Its success depends on a number of factors and these factors do not generally operate quickly to produce immediate results. Much depends upon the willingness of the people to respond to Government efforts. The Indian villager is noted for his conservatism and his tendency is to look askance at new ways and methods. This tendency has to be eradicated and he has to adapt himself to altered conditions. This attitude cannot be imposed upon the villager by the Government. The villager himself has to feel the changed outlook in things and attune himself to the new conditions. Unless he does so and responds willingly to the ameliorative efforts of the Government, results in the field of rural reconstruction are not easy to obtain.

Duties of Engineers

The advice of the Premier of Madras to students on the occasion of the opening of the new buildings of the Anantapur Engineering College has elicited the of approbation of the press and the public. As regards the duties of Engineers, the Primier observed :— "The Engineer's principal work is not only to construct and build but also discover the most economic ways of using the scarce natural resources. He should devise means to produce the maximum useful results at the minimum cost and waste. The conservation of resources wherever necessary and the substitution of alternative cheaper forces for achieving the objective should be his perpetual aim. To be an efficient Engineer capable of coping with stupendous tasks, one must not be a mere specialist. A sound knowledge of the principles of general science is becoming ever more necessary. Students of Engineering," continued the Premier, "have perpetually to wrestle with the primeval forces of nature. Theirs is by no means a soft-handed profession. Healthy team work is needed to push through engineering projects and the foundations of these must be laid here itself, in the sports field, in the debating hall and in the common mess. In the modern world, the Engineer occupies a pivotal position and holds the key to material success and wealth production.

"It has often times been pointed out that the material prosperity of any state depends upon the extent to which the forces of nature have been conquered by man for the purpose of improving his well-being. There is a large amount of truth in this statement. In the conquest of nature, technical men like Engineers can prove themselves extremely valuable to the common man."

Prohibition in Pudukottai

Prohibition was extended to Pudukottai on 1st July 1948. The inauguration ceremony was performed by Hon'ble Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam, and was marked by great jubilation on the part of the people. There were elaborate arrangements made throughout the State for celebrating the occasion. A mile long procession led by caparisoned elephants with officials and members of the public as well as students carrying placards was taken along the principal streets and it concluded with a public meeting over which the Hon'ble Minister presided. The Minister in the course of his speech stressed the economic, moral and social value of prohibition and how far it would assist in the raising of the standard of living of the common man. The Minister also appealed for public co-operation in making prohibition a success and paid a tribute to the public of Pudukottai for the enthusiasm with which they had welcomed prohibition into their midst. The Minister also distributed hundi boxes to ex-addicts and stressed the need for saving money. He also distributed clothes to ex-addicts. Throughout the State poor people were given free clothing and many thousands were fed free. The Commissioner of Prohibition also referred to the benefits of prohibition in the course of his address. He emphasized that prohibition was not merely a negative programme but a positive step towards improving the lot of the poor people. He referred also to the role of ameliorative work in the scheme of prohibition.

Well begun is half done. Judging from the enthusiastic manner in which the advent of prohibition was celebrated in Pudukottai, one has sufficient grounds to feel sure of its success there. The public of Pudukottai have shown abundant evidence of their co-operative spirit and given in full measure, prohibition is sure to prove one of the rejuvenating factors in the social, moral and economic life of the people.

Harijan Welfare

"We should be proud to know that so much of money is being spent for providing educational and other facilities for Harijans in this Province," observed Hon'ble Sri V. Kurmayya, Minister for Harijan Uplift replying to a question relating to the welfare measures for Harijans in the Madras Legislative Assembly.

The public are aware that the Government have allotted a crore of rupees for Harijan relief and they are now considering the recommendations of the Harijan Welfare Committee in order to map out expenditure from this fund. The Minister revealed that the Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,20,000 out of this fund for construction of the Thakkarbapa Vidyalaya buildings. Further, Harijan students have been exempted from payment of school fees for ten years by the Government paying compensating grants to private institutions and schools run by local bodies. The Minister also pointed out that Government have decided to help Harijan hostels. A sum of Rs. 8,00,000 has been sanctioned for hostels run by Harijan Sevak Saughs.

The Finance Minister mentioned that due preference to Harijans will be given in the matter of recruitment of Home Guards. Madras leads many other Provinces in the matter of Harijan relief.

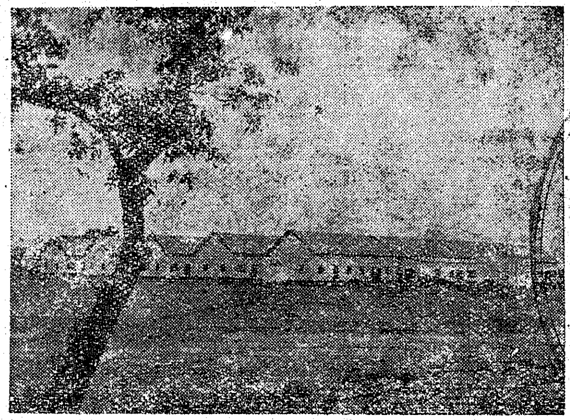
More Milk for the Common Man

It is an axiomatic fact that the greatest asset of this country is its human wealth. One in every five human beings in the world is an Indian. Roughly speaking the population of China and India put together constitutes half the population of the entire world. So the preservation of this human wealth is an important affair. Man power counts for most in the material prosperity of any country. The safeguarding of man power against diseases or similar other onsets is therefore a vital matter. It is a known fact that public health in this country is at a low level. Both birth rate and death rate are high and the average duration of life is short compared with countries in the west. The low public health is traceable to a number of causes. Defective nutrition is one such cause. It takes two forms, namely, malnutrition and under-nutrition. Malnutrition is the result of an ill-balanced diet while under-nutrition consists in the use of food which does not have sufficient energy value. Taking the first, namely, ill-balanced diet, it is a familier fact that the average diet of the Indian is not balanced, that is, it does not contain the minimum of ingredients which are necessary to ensure fair health. For example, milk should form an important article of a balanced diet and experts have pre-cribed a minimum of 8 oz. per head. Statisticians have said that this province produces only an average of 3·6 oz. of milk per head. So the Government have to make up for the shortage and ensure a larger supply of milk in order that public health does not suffer. The Government have accordingly taken steps to make more milk available to the common man.

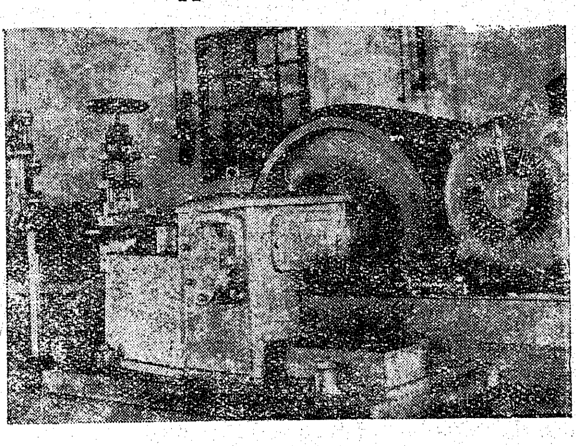
They are manufacturing reconstituted milk. There is a factory at Teynampet in Madras where this is being done. The factory has so far been working with only one vat producing about 1,200 measures of milk per day. With the installation of two more vats the total productive capacity of the plant has been raised to 3,600 measures per day. Most of the milk that is produced is being consumed in the City hospitals. The actual process of reconstituting skimmed milk into liquid milk is not a complicated one. For producing 1,000 lb. of milk, about 800 lb. of water is poured into the vat and heated. Then 100 lb. of skimmed milk powder is put into the vat. Along with it vegetable fat and other ingredients are added to give the necessary vitamin A content to the milk. Ultimately, the milk is collected in well sterilized cans and kept in one pint bottles, which are washed, sterilized, filled and corked by an automatic machine. The bottles are kept in a room, the temperature of which is kept at a particular point. The milk could be kept for two days in that temperature.

In some respects, reconstituted milk is better than the ordinary cow's milk. For example, the vitamin content in the ordinary milk is a varying factor depending upon the nature of the fodder taken by the animal whereas in the case of reconstituted milk the vitamin content will be constant. Again, reconstituted milk is practically untouched by hand while that is not the case with cow's milk.

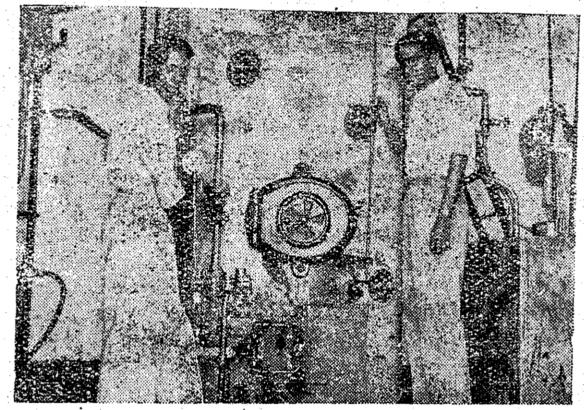
Side by side with the production and supply of reconstituted milk, the Government propose to introduce a scheme to increase the milk supplied to City dwellers through the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union by 5,000 lb. a day. At present the Union supplies 10,000 lb. a day.



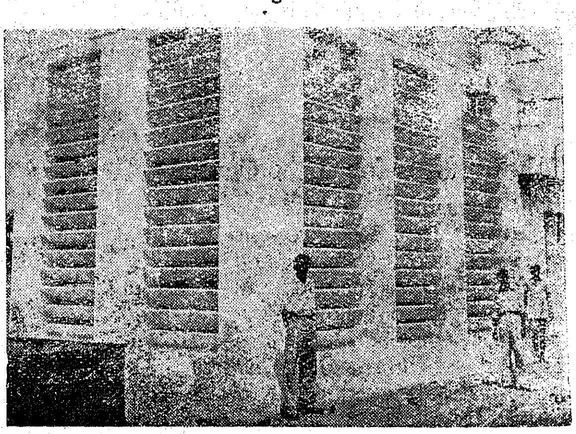
View of the Reconstituted Milk Factory



Homogeniser



Boiler



Spray Tower and Overhead Tank

PRESS NOTES, RELEASES, ETC.—A DIGEST

Singing of 'Vande Mataram'

The Government have directed that 'Vande Mataram,' i.e., Sujalam Subalam and 'Jana Gana Mana' should be treated as national songs in schools in the Province and that in Tamilnad, 'Vazhiya Senthamil' (especially the first two lines) should also be considered as a national song. When these songs are sung the gathering should stand up as a mark of respect.

[July 5]

Educational Concessions

According to rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules, Harijan girls reading in Forms IV to VI and Harijan boys reading in Forms I to VI in secondary schools are eligible for half fee concessions and a Harijan pupil may retain the fee concession for a second year also in two classes during the entire period of his or her secondary school courses. In modification of these provisions, the Government direct that for a period of ten years beginning with 1948–49 full fee concession be granted to Harijan pupils, both boys and girls, reading in Forms I to VI in secondary schools and that they be allowed to retain the concession for a second year also in the same class twice during the secondary school course, once in any one of the classes from Forms I to III, and once in any one of the classes from Forms IV to VI.

The expenditure on the grant of the full fee concessions will be met entirely from the Provincial Harijan Uplift Fund from 1948-49, that is, it will be debited to the head "47. Miscellaneous—a. Labour—EE. Expenditure from the Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift (Madras)—i. Expenses—(Fee concessions to Harijans in Secondary Schools)." [July 6]

Scholarships for Law Course

The Government have ordered that not more than 16 scholarships should be granted every year by the Commissioner of Labour for the Law Course. Eleven of these scholarships will be given to poor and deserving Harijan students and the remaining five to the poor and deserving students from communities belonging to Yerukula, Yenadi and other aborginal tribes. If in any year sufficient number of deserving students from the Yerukula, Yenadi, etc., communities is not available for the award of the scholarships the remaining scholarships may be given to deserving applicants from the Harijan community. [July 6]

Alcoholic Drinks in Parties

In keeping with their general policy of prohibition the Government have ordered that in future no alcoholic drinks should be served at official or semi-official parties given by the officials of the Government. [July 6]

Communal Representation in Government Service

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that when advertisements calling for applications for appointment to Government service in posts reserved for Scheduled Castes (Harijans) are made, Christian converts from Scheduled Castes also apply and get appointed to the posts or enjoy the concessions ear-marked for Scheduled Castes.

The Government wish to make it clear that for the purposes of communal representation in public services, converts to Christianity from Scheduled Castes should be regarded only as Christians and not as belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Such converts will not be appointed in vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes or be allowed to enjoy the concessions ear-marked to them. [July 7]

Shorthand Examinations in Regional Languages

The Government have approved the proposal to conduct Government Technical Examinations in Shorthand in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam and in Typewriting in Tamil and Telugu twice a year as in the case of the Technical Examinations in English Typewriting and Shorthand.

[July 8]

Export of Salt

With a view to conserve as much of the locally produced salt as is required for consumption within the Province and to prevent stocks believed to have been hoarded by speculators from going outside the Province, the Government have decided to regulate the export of salt to places in India outside the Province under permits issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or the Collector of the district concerned or any other officer specially authorized by the said Commissioner or Collector in this behalf.

[July 13]

Land for Political Sufferers

In their Press Note No. 88, dated 3rd April 1948, the Government announced that the Collectors of districts were instructed to treat applications received subsequent to 29th February 1948 and before 31st March 1948 as having been received in time. The Government now desire to make it known to all concerned that the Government have further extended the time up to 31st July 1948 for the receipt of applications from political sufferers. Applications which were returned as time barred should therefore be presented again to the Collectors concerned before 31st July 1948. The Government also desire to make it clear to all concerned that applications received by the Government or by the Collectors after 31st July 1948 will in no circumstances be considered.

In their Press Note No. 305, dated 23rd December 1947, the Government announced that each political sufferer would be assigned 5 acres of wet land or its equivalent in any single case. Later, in their Press Note No. 111, dated 28th April 1948, the Government announced that in the Ceded districts and other upland areas in the Province the extent of land to be assigned would be such as would yield the same income as 5 acres of wet land elsewhere. The Collectors of all districts were asked to decide in consultation with the Advisory Committees what the appropriate extent of land to be granted in their respective districts to each political sufferer should be. The Government have considered the various suggestions received and have decided that no alteration is necessary in the general scale of 5 acres of wet or 10 acres of dry land already fixed except in the case of Ceded districts, where the extent of dry land

which may be granted to any individual applicant has now been fixed at 15 acres. The Government are issuing instructions to Collectors to adhere to the areas fixed above when making allotments of land to political sufferers.

[July 14]

Withdrawal of Petrol Pumpsets hired to Agriculturists

From early in 1946 the Agricultural department has been hiring petrol pumpsets to the agriculturists for well irrigation in connection with the Grow More Food Campaign. Some sets were also sold to ryots where they were willing to purchase the sets outright. Instances have now come to the notice of the Government that the petrol issued for running the pumpsets was not put to the use for which it was intended. Most of the pumpsets are not now required for working as the monsoon has set in on the West Coast and there have been some showers elsewhere in the Province. Owing to the petrol shortage, the Government have ordered that all petrol pumpsets hired out to agriculturists should be withdrawn after giving the hirers a month's notice. Petrol on the existing scale will not be issued to ryots who have bought petrol pumpsets outright from Government. The question as to what quantity of petrol should be issued to the pumpsets and under what safeguards, is under consideration. [July 14]

NOTICE

It is proposed to bring out a special number of *Madras Information* on 15th August 1948—the first anniversary of India's Independence. The number will contain a rich variety of articles as well as plenty of delightful photos. Book your orders in advance please.

Cement Control

Consequent on the appointment of a separate Director of Controlled Commodities with a view to centralize all controls under one Controller, the Government have directed that the work of administrating cement control, which is being exercised by the Government with the assistance of the Honorary Cement Controllers appointed by the Government, be transferred to the Director of Controlled Commodities forthwith. [July 14]

DEPARTMENTS' CORNER

Agricultural Department in 1946—47

Marked increase in the Acreage under Food Crops

As the seasonal conditions during the year under review were on the whole more favourable than those in the previous year, the Grow More Food activities which continued to be the main activity of the department, were consolidated. The area under paddy increased from 10·20 million acres in the previous year to 10·99 million acres in the year under review. The yield increased from 6·33 to 7·34 million tons of paddy. The area under cereals as a whole increased from 21·83 million acres to 22·81 million acres and the yield from 8·95 to 9·95 million tons. The area under pulses increased from 2·80 to 2·94 million acres and the yield from 2·24 to 2·54 lakhs of tons. The total area under food crops increased from 26·43 to 27·63 million acres.

Towards the end of the year, a five-year plan for food production, aiming at an over-all increased production of 5·5 lakhs of tons of rice at the end of 1951–52, was formulated by the department. This plan has since been approved by the Government of India almost *in toto* for financial assistance. The cost of the scheme for the first year, viz., 1947–48, is estimated at Rs. 40,00,000 non-recurring, and Rs. 87,00,000 recurring. The non-recurring expenditure includes the cost of tractors, pumps and other items of machinery. The department has popularized all over the Province the use of manures and improved seeds, in order to increase the production of food crops. The other lines of Grow More Food activities such as distribution of manures, seeds, iron and steel, free supply of manures and seeds to poor and deserving ryots were continued during the year. For these purposes, the Director of Agriculture continued to have a permanent advance of Rs. 170 lakhs.

The Department distributed to the ryots during the year under review about 238,000 tons of oil cakes, 24,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, 1,200 tons of ammonium phosphate, 250 tons of triple sulphate and 682 tons of bonemeal and 700 tons of green manure seeds. About 12,500 tons of improved paddy seeds and about 60 tons of millet seeds were also distributed. The total quantity of iron and steel including defectives, that was distributed, amounted to 20,750 tons.

The Agricultural Engineering Branch was of direct assistance to the ryots during the year under review. Owing to the shortage of labour and draught bullocks, the ryots readily took to mechanical means of cultivation. The branch hired out engines, pump-sets and tractors to ryots. The number of oil engines in the possession of Engineering Branch intended for hire and sale was increased. Tractor ploughing became very popular during the year. Two thousand six hundred and twenty-two acres were tractor-ploughed. Two hundred and sixty-three acres were worked on disc harness and 1,270 acres were levelled and bunded with bull-dozers.

The progress of research work at the Research Institute, Coimbatore and at the various research stations continued to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

The expenditure of the department increased from Rs. 73 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 105 lakhs in the year under review, exclusive of expenditure incurred on the State Trading Schemes.

Labour Department

Labour Situation

The Government have finalized the Madras Factories (Canteens) Rules, 1948, under section 33-A (1) of the Factories Act, 1934 (Central Act XXV of 1934), for providing canteens for the use of workers in factories employing more than 250 workers ordinarily.

The Government have passed orders on the interim recommendations of the Industrial Tribunal (for tanneries) in the dispute between the workers and the managements of tanneries in Sembiam area.

The Government have also passed orders on the interim recommendations of the Industrial Tribunal (for tanneries) in the dispute between the workers and the managements of tanneries in the Madhawaram area.

The Government have accepted the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the managements of Cigar Factories in Madras City.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the Diamond Beedi Factory, Erode, Coimbatore district, to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication.

The management of Rajah Mills, Madura, have opened their mills on 4th June 1948 after having arrived at an understanding with the workers.

The Government have referred the dispute between the Cochin Commercial Employees Association and the management of all Commercial Establishments in Fort Cochin to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication.

The Government have accepted the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madura, in the dispute between the workers and the managements of Beedi Factories in Tirunelveli district.

[Second fortnight of June 1948]

Irrigation Department

Activities during June 1948

During June 1948, the Government sanctioned the following Irrigation Schemes :—

Guntur district.—The Government sanctioned the scheme for providing irrigation facilities to Kollipara block in the Tenali taluk, Guntur district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,36,400 for works or Rs. 2,06,050 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The scheme contemplates the excavation of a new channel, called the Bommuvanipalem side channel, for a length of about 3¼ miles with three branch distributaries which feed the ayacut through pipes fixed at suitable intervals. The scheme is expected to bring under cultivation a total area of 1,609·02 acres and result in an annual additional yield of 805 tons of cleaned rice valued at Rs. 2,01,250.

South Arcot district.—There is no wet irrigation at present in the Vatharayanthittu village of the Chidambaram taluk of the South Arcot district. The Government, therefore, sanctioned a scheme for the excavation of a new channel from the right side of the Vellar Rajan channel in the South Arcot district to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 428·27 acres in the Vatharayanthittu village and an additional extent of 44 acres in Kilavadinatham village in the Chidambaram taluk. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 33,000 for works or Rs. 44,600 including direct and indirect charges.

Tanjore district.—The Government sanctioned a scheme for the excavation of a supply channel from the tail end of Neivasal Thenpathy No. 1 channel of the Cauvery-Mettur Project system for the irrigation of about 355 acres of dry lands in Kadakadappai and Sittakadu, etc., villages in the Tanjore taluk of the Tanjore district at an estimated cost of Rs. 37,400 for works or Rs. 49,300 including direct and indirect charges. The anticipated annual additional food production, by the execution of the scheme is 177·5 tons of rice, valued at Rs. 44,375.

Tiruchirappalli district.—The Government sanctioned the scheme for providing drainage facilities to the wet lands in Thimmarayasamudram village, Tiruchirappalli district, by constructing a syphon across Srirangam Nattuvoikkal and excavating a separate drainage channel for letting the drainage water into the Coleroon river through the existing Thiruvallur odai drainage sluice at an estimated cost of Rs. 27,344 including direct and indirect charges. The scheme is expected to give facilities for growing second crop on 200 acres of land and result in an annual additional yield of 60 tons of rice, valued at Rs. 15,000.

Malabar district.—The Government have under consideration a scheme for the formation of a reservoir across the Malampuzha in Palghat taluk of Malabar district. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 3·80 crores. The area likely to be benefited by the scheme is 2,000 acres of perennial crop, 38,000 acres of second crop and 13,455 acres of third crop. The Government have sanctioned the appointment for a period of six months in the first instance of a Special Deputy Collector to make a detailed investigation of the administration and revenue aspects of the project.

Firka Development Department

The general plan of development of firkas drawn up by the Select Committee of the Provincial Firka Development Board was approved by the Government and orders were accordingly issued to all Collectors and heads of departments to implement the various suggestions contained in the scheme.

Arrangements are also being made to open a training centre for Village Development Officers in the Southern Range in Kallupatty in Madura district by 15th August 1948.

Hindupur.—Works under village communications are making good progress. A sum of Rs. 500 was collected towards contributions. Night schools were started in three villages. Basic schools at Manepalli and Srivaram were opened on 27th June 1948 by Sri Kallur Subbarao, M.L.A.

Alur.—Four well works have been completed and two road works are nearing completion. One public reading room was opened at Halaharvi. Two sweeping campaigns were conducted one at Muddangiri and another at Bapuram.

Proddatur.—Magic lantern lectures in the villages of Dorasanipalli and Chowtapalle were arranged to bring out the evils of drink. A contribution of Rs. 300 was collected from the villagers of Kothapeta, Thallamarpuram and Kallur for Firka Development work. Well works are in progress. Eighteen branch libraries were started in the several villages of the firka. A cosmopolitan dinner was held near Dorasanipalle when the Firka Development Officer talked on social evils arising out of observing untouchability. Some honey boxes and prayer books were distributed.

Nagari.—Well works are in progress. A wood work training unit was opened during the month at Nagari and twenty candidates are undergoing training. One Basic Education School at Mudipalli was opened on 27th June 1948 by Sri R. Venkata Reddi, M.L.A.

Payyanur.—An adult education school was started on 13th June 1948.

A khadi spinning class consisting of 60 students was successfully completed. A meeting of the Firka Development Committee was held at Payyanur under the presidency of Mr. N. S. Arunachalam, I.C.S., to discuss various ways and means through which Firka Development activities could be intensified.

Musiri.—One hundred and sixty bags of green manure seeds were supplied free of cost to 200 persons to be sown in 1,050 acres. Thirty-four charkas and 36 taklis were distributed in the month. Two well works were completed.

Malli.—During the month, the Collector of Ramnad visited the firka and inspected certain works done. Repairs to certain wells in Alathur and Nochikulam villages were effected. A new well at Keelapattalpatty was being excavated. The Light Metal Casting and Bell-metal Work Training Unit at Nachirapurpatty has been manufacturing household articles which have a good local market. During the month, 25 Kisan charkas were introduced, 856 hanks of yarn were produced and 23 trees planted.

Veerapandy.—Two spinning centres were opened by the Regional Firka Development Officer (South), in the firka.

Kumbla.—A contribution of Rs. 106 was realised in connection with the digging of wells for rural water-supply. Seeds and seedlings were supplied to the ryots for planting trees in waste lands. Eight and a half acres of waste land were brought under cultivation by tractor ploughing. Fifty tons of groundnut cake and 1 ton and 748 lb. of sulphate were supplied to the ryots for first crop. Spinning demonstrations were conducted.

Veterinary Department Activities in the Selected Firkas

(1) *Cuddapah district.*—A stockman-compounder is attached to the Proddatur Firka for rendering veterinary aid. A Murrah buffalo bull at Nanganurpalle and an Ongole bull at Veterinary Dispensary, Proddatur, have been stationed for stud purposes. Eggs have been supplied from the London Mission Community School, Cuddapah, for hatching in the Firka. Poultry rearing is one of the Cottage Industries here. A grant of Rs. 100 was sanctioned for a 2-day cattle show held at Sankarapuram in the firka. The stockman-compounder has treated 1,022 cases and castrated 335 animals.

(2) *Bellary district.*—The Bellary District Board has stationed five Hallikar stud bulls in Alur Firka on the advice of the District Veterinary Officer.

(3) *Kurnool district.*—The supply of hatching eggs and poultry from Veterinary Hospital, Nandyal, is confined to Kurnool and Yerragondapalem Firkas. The number of eggs distributed in Kurnool Firka was 58.

(4) *Madura district.*—The Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Tirumangalam, visits two villages a week in Tirumangalam Firka. He is assisted by a stockman-compounder in his work. There is a Kangayam bull at Veterinary Dispensary, Tirumangalam, which serves the cows in the area. Pure-bred white leghorn poultry, and eggs for hatching have been supplied to this firka for poultry development.

(5) *Salem district.*—Virapandi and Puliankurichi Firkas were selected in this district. The District Board, Salem, has supplied two Kangayam bulls, one for each centre, in March 1948. Black Minorca eggs for hatching poultry were supplied from Veterinary Hospital, Salem, to the ryots in Virapandi Firka. Poultry in the rural areas will be immunised against Ranikhet disease in the course of the year 1948–49.

(6) *Chittoor district.*—Nagari Firka was selected in this district. The District Veterinary Officer and his assistants have visited the Firka areas and advised the leading ryots on veterinary and livestock matters. All spade work has been done for opening of a veterinary dispensary. Instructions have been given to an interested ryot in Nindra village to start a poultry farm.

(7) *South Kanara district.*—Kumbla and Nileshwar Firkas were selected. Two graded Sind stud bulls were distributed free by Government. A poultry farm was started by a private person who was supplied with 5 Rhode Island Red poultry from Veterinary Hospital, Mangulur. The Poultry Development Officer, Madras, sold six cocks (white leghorn) to him. A stockman-compounder has been posted to work in Kumbla firka.

(8) *East Godavari district.*—Two cattle shows, one at Rajahmundry and the other at Tuni, the headquarters of the selected Firkas, were held, and prizes distributed.

(9) *Chingleput district.*—Tiruvallur Firka has a Veterinary Dispensary and the Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Ponneri, is rendering veterinary aid. Seven cockerels, one Black Minorca and six Rhode Island Red birds were distributed to ryots for poultry improvement. A one-day cattle show was successfully held at Ikkadu on 26th February 1948.

(10) *Krishna district.*—Two first-aid centres were opened in Vijayawada Firka, one at Rayanapadu and the other at Tadepalli. A stockman-compounder is posted to work in these two centres. Murrah buffalo bulls have been stationed for breeding at Rayanapadu, Gollapudi and Muthyalampadu villages in the firka. Besides two Murrah buffalo bulls and one Ongole bull at the Krishna Dairy Farm, Vijayawada, and one Ongole and Murrah buffalo at Veterinary Hospital, Vijayawada, are available for stud purposes. There is also a stallion at Veterinary Hospital, Vijayawada. Eggs and cockerels are being supplied from Veterinary Hospital, Vijayawada, for poultry development. Thadepalli village has been selected for stationing a bull at stud.

(11) *Ramnad district.*—The District Veterinary Officer attended four conferences of District Officers held at Malli Centre in this district. Propaganda on livestock improvement was done in the villages in the course of tours.

(12) *South Arcot district.*—The District Veterinary Officer and the Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon carried out an extensive survey of the conditions in the Firka, and useful information about animal husbandry was collected. The Firka Development Committee in its resolution, dated 14th June 1947, decided to defer livestock schemes in favour of more urgent schemes, i.e., roads, wells, etc. The district board has proposed to purchase and station a Kangayam bull at stud in Marungur village. The Government bull proposed for Veterinary Dispensary, Tindivanam, has been diverted to the Firka area. Eggs and poultry are supplied from Veterinary Hospital, Cuddalore.

(13) *Anantapur district.* — Seven thousand one hundred and sixty-two vaccinations were done against Black-quarter in the firka area. Three Hallikar bulls were distributed free by Government in Hindupur Firka.

(14) *West Godavari district.*—Dendulur and Polavaram are the selected firkas. One Ongole bull was introduced

in the Government premium scheme for stud purposes and one Black Minorca cockerel was supplied in Polavaram Firka. In Dendulur Firka Mundur was selected as a centre for this department. A stockman-compounder has been posted. There are three Ongole bulls, three Murrah buffalo bulls in the Government premium scheme besides one bull in the free distribution scheme in Dendulur Firka. One Black Minorca cockerel was also supplied to this firka. Sri M. Narayana Rao wanted to open a poultry farm; the supply of birds is awaited.

(15) *Trichinopoly district.*—The selected firka was Musiri. A temporary Veterinary Dispensary at the Firka Headquarters (Musiri) has already been opened in April 1947. It has been proposed to convert this into a permanent dispensary as a Part II Scheme for 1949–50. All the villages were visited by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. One Murrah buffalo bull in the Government free distribution scheme is at stud. A Sindhi bull will be shortly included in the premium scheme. There is a proposal to purchase 20 bulls by the Committee for distribution in the firka. Three birds Rhode Island Red and Black Minorca were supplied to a private individual in Tiruvengimalai. Hatching and rearing chicken are briskly going on in this village. A Cattle Show was held on the closing day of the rural uplift school in the firka.

(16) *Nellore district.* — Kanupur Firka—there are three bulls in the Government premium scheme and three bulls in the Government distribution scheme. Four poultry grading centres have been opened in Kanupur, Kanuparthipadu, Konduru and Chemudugunta. To each of these centres, pure white leghorn birds have been supplied. The people have been asked to maintain records regarding egg-yield, etc. In the centre at Kondur village, the local Ascel or game breed hens are mated with white leghorn cock with a view to study whether such cross breeding will affect their fighting qualities also. With a view to grade up local sheep, a stud ram weighing 135 lb. has been taken on loan from an influential ryot and kept amidst a flock of 40 ewes in Buranpur village. Experimental selective breeding among goats at two centrs, viz., Amancherla and Chemudugunta was undertaken. Results showed an increase in milk-yield which can further be developed by the introduction of one or two bucks of the reputed Surati or Jumnapari goats. Three Berkshire Boars, one for each of the villages of Kondayapalem, Chemudugunta and Chowtapalem, have been purchased by Government. These will shortly be entrusted to their proposed custodians for grading up the local pigs.

(17) *Malabar district.*—Payyanur and Tellicherry Firkas were selected. The District Veterinary Officer and his assistants toured and rendered Veterinary aid whenever necessary. A one-day cattle show was held in Payyanur Firka and a cattle fair and exhibition were held in Tellicherry Firka during the All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Tellicherry.

(18) *Tanjore district.*—Two Umblachery bulls and one buffalo bull have been included in the premium scheme. A Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon is posted temporarily at Ammapet for special work in the firka and a stockman-compounder is also posted to assist him. A rural exhibition was held at Saliamangalam under the Firka Development Scheme in which this Department participated.

(19) *Coimbatore West district.*—Avanashi Firka has three breeding bulls under Government schemes. The district board was requested to allot a few bulls during 1948–49. The Sheep and Goat Development Officer proposes to arrange for the supply of three Bellary rams and a dozen Mandya rams to this firka.

(20) *Nilgiris district.*—Kundah Firka has three main centres—Majoor, Ithalar and Balacola—where the firka work is in force. The Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Ootacamund, is rendering all Veterinary aid necessary in the area. One Murrah buffalo bull will be stationed shortly, in this firka.

(21) *Guntur district.*—Two firkas with headquarters at Ongole and Santhanuthalapad were selected. The two stockmen-compounders posted rendered extensive veterinary aid. One hundred and seventy-eight white leghorn eggs were sold for hatching purposes from Veterinary Hospital, Ongole, in these areas. There were six breeding bulls before and after the scheme. Seven bulls were added to the firka for stud purposes. Four hundredan fourteen fowls in the firkas were immunised against Raniket disease.

(22) *Coimbatore East district.*—In the Vellakoil Firka, there were eight bulls in the Government premium scheme and two bulls in the district board scheme. Ten heifer calves are being subsidised from 1st April 1947 in Lakkamnayakanpatti at Rs. 4 each per mensem. The annual cattle fair at Kannapuram was conducted successfully. In the Palladam Firka a stockman-compounder was appointed to assist the Touring Veterinary Surgeon, Palladam, in intensifying the departmental work in the firka. At the end of the year the numbers of bulls under various schemes, in this firka, were as follows:—

District Board Scheme bulls—3.
Government premium—2.
Government distribution scheme —1 (Murrah buffalo bull).

Four calves in Puliampatti are subsidised at Rs. 4 each per mensem.

(23) *Tinnevelly district.*—Two young Murrah buffaloes were distributed by Government to suitable bailees, and the Firka Development Committee has recommended the purchase of bulls for stud purposes at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4,000. A school was opened at Vadakku Viravanallur by the Rural Recreation Officer to educate the Harijans. The Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Ambasamudram, conducted classes and delivered lectures on livestock matters. This department participated in the Industrial Exhibition held at Shermadevi in February 1948. A one-day cattle show was held by this department on 22nd April 1948. Sri K. N. Swamy Iyer, Banker, Therku Karakurichi, was advised to develop a dairy industry. A bull has already been supplied to him to serve the she-buffaloes. A stockman-compounder has recently been posted to assist in the firka work.

(24) *Vizagapatam district.*—The Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon visited the firka villages as often as possible. The District Veterinary Officer did propaganda for livestock improvement. Two stockmen-compounders are now available for assisting the Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in the firka work. The supply of Ongole bulls is also under consideration.

(25) *North Arcot district.*—In the Kalasapakkam Firka, one Cockerel and six hens (white leghorn) were purchased from the American Arcot Mission, Katpadi, and supplied to the ryots. The District Board, North Arcot district, has arranged to purchase two stud bulls and maintain them. A one-day cattle show was conducted on 19th March 1948 at Kalasapakkam by this department.

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TOWARDS NATIONAL WELFARE

Public Health Problems

Health Minister's Survey

Speaking recently over the A.I.R., Madras, on the Public Health Problems, Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Shetty, Minister, observed :

"In India the Bhore Committee appointed by the Central Government during war-time have surveyed the existing health conditions and shown how low the level of health is in this country, judged by the enormous amount of sickness and the high rates of mortality prevalent here. The Committee has made recommendations of far-reaching importance for the development of our existing health and medical services with a view to meet the needs of the entire population, particularly those living in the hitherto neglected rural areas. The improvement of the quality and of the distribution of medical care among the under-privileged people of rural areas is one of the urgent problems calling for satisfactory solution.

In other Countries

Advanced countries in the west have made remarkable progress in the improvement of public health. In Britain, the great developments made in the environmental health services, the measures taken for the control of communicable diseases, and the establishment of personal health services have resulted in the virtual elimination of the great epidemic diseases, in the marked decline of death-rates, particularly among children and young persons and in a noteworthy increase in the expectation of life at birth. The reform of public health has brought about similar results in America where longevity has gone up from 47 years in 1900 to over 63 years in 1940. The effects of implementing the recent advances in curative and preventive medicine and in nutrition are revealed by a comparison of the mortality from disease in the armed forces. The health record not only of the British Armed forces but also of their civil population was maintained at a high level in world war No. 2 on account of the measures taken to prevent infectious diseases and maintain proper nutrition standards. The figures furnished by the Medical Corps of the U.S.A. Army show a reduction of more than 95 per cent in the death-rate in 1943 as compared with the record of the first world war.

In India

No real or substantial improvement in Public Health can be achieved unless the primary conditions essential for healthful living are ensured in the first place. Good housing, adequate nutrition, safe drinking water and proper sanitation are the pre-requisites of a healthy life. Enough of the right kind of food at prices within the means of the people will do more to eliminate disease and improve health and physique than any other single measure. Malnutrition has always been a major health problem in India. Food shortage has made malnutrition and under nutrition the most serious danger to health at the present time. Efforts to improve nutrition must take precedence over other items of the health programme in this country. Good feeding must be accompanied by good housing, since housing programme will have to be undertaken for providing hygienic dwellings in healthy surroundings, particularly for the low-income groups. The provision of a safe and adequate water-supply, being a basic requirement, should receive the highest possible priority in any planning for health development. Drainage and general sanitation also should receive due attention. The committee on Environmental hygiene constituted last month by the Central Government has come not a day too soon.

War against Disease

A sufficiently large army of well-trained medical and health personnel and an adequate number of well-equipped hospitals are required for the war against disease. The number of doctors, health officers and essential ancillary personnel such as nurses, health visitors, pharmacists, technicians, etc., will have to be increased considerably, if we are to provide a comprehensive curative and preventive service for the whole community. The Bhore Committee wants the existing number of doctors to be raised four times in 25 years. Soviet Russia was able to raise the number of doctors from 25,000 to 141,000 in the course of 24 years by increasing the number of medical inst.tutions and making them work double shift. According to the Bhore Committee's proposals, five new Medical Colleges were to be established in Madras Province within 10 years. Unless we can have cheaper type designs for our buildings it will not be possible to think of starting new colleges for many more years to come. The medical course is too long and too costly. Soviet Russia adopted a shorter course of training and thus met the need for increasing the number of medical personnel to the maximum extent in the minimum time. Several distinguished medical men who came before the Bhore Committee seem to have expressed the opinion that by suitable modifications in the present curriculum an effective medical training could be given in 3½ years. The majority of the committee have not favoured this proposal. It is a point for consideration whether for some time at least we can be content with producing less-elaborately trained general practitioners to meet the need for medical aid in villages. The majority of ordinary ailments can be cured by timely medical advice and simple treatment. It is only a small percentage of serious cases of illness or injuries that requires modern methods of diagnosis and specialized treatment in well-equipped hospitals. Such cases must be sent to towns and cities where scientific diagnosis and skilled medical and surgical aid can be made available. The post-war schemes of the Madras Government provide for the opening of Primary Health Centres for combined medical relief and health work in villages. Cases requiring expert medical or surgical aid are proposed to be sent to taluk or district headquarters hospitals. These headquarters hospitals are to be improved and enlarged providing laboratories and X-ray equipments for diagnostic work and special departments for the treatment of Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Venereal, Eye, E.N.T., Dental cases, etc. The measures now being taken for controlling important communicable diseases (such as Malaria, Tuberculosis, Cholera, Plague, Leprosy, Filariasis,

Guinea worm and Venereal diseases) have to be extended and made more effective. The expansion of personal health services have to be undertaken along with the campaign for elimination of preventable diseases. The Employees State Insurance Act passed by the Dominion Legislature in April 1948 is the first practical step proposed in this country towards the goal of providing a complete health service. About 2½ million workers will come under it and these workers will get free medical treatment, cash benefit during sickness and compensation in case of death through employment injury. The benefits of this scheme will gradually be extended to the families of the insured persons and others in course of time.

We want not only more doctors but also better-trained doctors. The Central Government have just appointed a Committee to visit important medical institutions and explore methods of upgrading particular departments in them for the purpose of developing post-graduate training and research facilities. Medicine is now in a phase of rapid advance. A sufficient number of our medical men with post-graduate qualifications should be sent from time to time to foreign countries so that we may keep pace with modern developments. The standard of medical practice in the mufassal stations must be kept high by providing refresher courses at Madras and other centres to enable practitioners to keep abreast of new discoveries and new techniques in medicine and surgery.

Conclusion

The maintenance of health and prevention of disease are far more important to the welfare of the community than curative work, but the medical man's attention is mainly directed at present to the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Proposals have recently been made to revise the medical curriculum laying more stress on the preventive aspect of medicine in the study of every subject. There is need for a change in the attitude of the general public also towards health and disease. At present they are more concerned with cure than with prevention. Schools have an important part to play in teaching the young the principles of health and the right methods of living so that a correct attitude to health may be developed in the citizens of tomorrow."

—By Courtesy, A.I.R., Madras.

Medium of Instruction

Education Minister Clarifies Position

NOTE.—*The question of the medium of instruction has provoked a storm of controversy. Much prejudice, sentiment and passion have been imparted into the controversy and consequently the real facts have not been seen in the proper perspective. Perfect detachment is necessary to assess facts at their proper value. The Educational Minister recently gave a correct appraisal of the position in this regard in the course of a broadcast. He said:*

The problem of medium of instruction is peculiar to India. Normally, in other countries no such question arises. In those countries, it is presumed, the language of the country will be the medium of instruction. But till recently, the medium of instruction in our schools was English and even now, it is so, in our colleges. Our foreign rulers wanted people who can converse with them in their own language so that these young men who are educated in English may be helpful to them in ruling the country. These opportunities of employment that were confined to people who knew English made people give an added importance to that language. For these and other reasons, it was considered necessary that the medium of English should be adopted in our schools also.

Foreign Medium—Two-fold Effect

The effect of this was two-fold. This created a gulf between the educated and the uneducated which is not present in any other country in the world. The so-called uneducated in other countries can become educated by their own efforts because books in the highest fields of knowledge are available in their own languages. It is not necessary to pass through a hurdle of a foreign language to get knowledge in those countries. And so, we see the millions of men in other countries who have not gone to schools or colleges but by their own effort, perseverance and interest have equipped themselves with knowledge in a variety of professions and also qualified themselves for higher posts in public life. But this could not be in this country because English was considered absolutely essential both for higher knowledge and in public life. It was unthinkable that even the most intelligent of men or people with the highest character could attain to any high post in public life unless they knew English. This resulted in a great wastage of human material.

The second great loss was that it led people to aping western manners and customs and ideologies. Our boys are western ways. Thank God, our girls did not ape western ways as much as the boys and our homes continued to be the repositories of our culture. But it cannot be gainsaid that our culture, language and learning suffered a great deal owing to the imposition of a foreign language not consistent with the genius of our people.

Now after freedom has been won, we have to re-think of education and about our educational problem.

Trend in Universities

The Universities have been following the trends of the times. At a Conference of Ministers of Education and Vice-Chancellors held and presided over by the Minister for Education, Government of India, it was resolved that five years' time should be allowed as a period of transition and that the Universities should plan even from now to make the regional language as the medium of instruction. This was followed up by a meeting of the Vice-Chancellors of the various Universities in India and that Conference resolved as follows:—

"(1) that there should be a five-year period of transition, during which English would continue to be the medium of instruction and examination in the universities, and that this period should be utilized to prepare for the introduction of the regional language of the area concerned;

"(2) that the process of replacement of English by the regional languages should be gradual and by stages and that the English language should be a compulsory subject in all Universities."

Certain Difficulties

Certain difficulties have been mentioned in the way of introducing the

regional language as the medium of instruction. It has been said that the regional languages do not lend themselves to the teaching of higher knowledge in the various sciences as the technical terms necessary for teaching those subjects are not available in those languages. It has also been pointed out that English is an international language and as such, should be conserved. The first is a real objection and must be met. The second suggestion that has been made that English is an international language and so should be cultivated in India is also an important fact for consideration. The Conference of Education Ministers and Vice-Chancellors solved this problem by deciding that the technical terms being international in character may be adopted in our own languages. This will give us a uniform phraseology not only in this country but also throughout the world. With this end in view, it has been suggested by the Conference of Vice-Chancellors that a Board of Philologists and Scientists should be appointed to prepare a common scientific terminology for all Indian languages, making use of international terms as far as possible and in consultation with provinces and universities. They have also recommended that the Board should complete its work within five years.

Study of English

With regard to the learning of English, now that the domination of England over India is over, we can dispassionately consider the place that English should have in our curricula in schools and colleges. It cannot be gainsaid that it is of international importance. English and French are the languages that are used in the UNESCO and in international gatherings. It is an advantage to us that we should know at least one of the international languages to be useful to our students, merchants and diplomats when they go to foreign countries. Besides, today, when our languages are not as developed as they should be in the various sciences and arts, it continues to be the gateway to higher knowledge. This position, I hope, will change in the course of a few years when our languages will make large strides and produce books in the higher aspects of knowledge in the various subjects. For these very weighty reasons, it is necessary that we should continue to have English as a compulsory language in our schools and colleges for at least some years to come. It may be possible that after some years, when the medium of instruction in colleges would have become the regional language, its study in high schools may be dispensed with. But it must continue to be a language to be studied in our colleges.

> If love was not the law of life, life would not have persisted in the midst of death. Life is a perpetual triumph over the grave. If there is a fundamental distinction between man and beast, it is the former's progressive recognition of the law and its application in practice to his own personal life.
>
> —MAHATMA GANDHI.

Hindi as a Medium

Suggestions have been made that Hindi should take the place of English and should become the medium of instruction in our schools and colleges. We have great respect for Hindi. It is going to become the national language of India. That a knowledge of Hindi is essential to many of us cannot be over-emphasized and it is for that reason that orders have been issued by our Government that Hindi should be compulsorily provided for in all high schools. But these considerations should not cloud the issues. It is unfortunately true that Hindi is a language not familiar to the large masses of the people in this part of the country. Imposition of this language as a medium of expression and instruction in schools may have the same bad effects as the medium of English and will stunt the growth of our people. And so, while we have great respect for Hindi and while we want all our children to learn Hindi, the medium of instruction should be the regional language. This will, in the long run, develop our languages and enable even the common man and woman get the highest knowledge through the only language with which they are familiar. And it is for that reason that the Educational Conference of Ministers and Vice-Chancellors decided that the medium of instruction in schools and colleges should be the regional languages and this has been accepted by the Government of India as well as by provincial Governments.

Planning for Education

While planning for education, let us remember that we are planning for posterity and for the future. Our creation of a glorious future for this great country depends upon what we do today. These educational reforms that we want to introduce today must be solely from that point of view. Raising the status of the common man, giving opportunities for knowledge to the ordinary man or woman is of the greatest importance to the future of this country. This can be really done only through introducing the medium of regional language for instruction in our universities. This will not only develop our own languages but also will give facilities and opportunities for the common man or woman who cannot afford to go to schools and colleges to get the highest knowledge through books published in his own language and let us hope and pray that before long, we shall be able to raise the standard of knowledge in our people as high as may be obtaining in any other country through these and other reforms.

—By courtesy, A.I.R., Madras.

IN THE HOME OF COMMUNISM

Millions live behind wire in concentration camps

Many people do not realize that Communism in Soviet Russia depends upon a vast system of slave labour. This system comprises over a hundred concentration camps where millions of prisoners live behind barbed wire, and are driven to work 10 to 12 or more hours each day by armed guards.

PROHIBITION

Role of Social Worker in Prohibition

Writing on the above subject recently in *Sanjeevan*, Hon'ble Mr. Desai, Minister of the Bombay Government, says:

"America attempted to introduce prohibition by legal action and she could not secure the necessary support from the populace, which is why prohibition was a hopeless failure in that country. In spite of all attempts to enforce prohibition in America, crimes such as illicit distillation and smuggling increased. Brewers made fortunes and bootlegging was rampant on a large scale. The intoxicating drink, therefore, seeped through all police barriers and found its way to almost every hearth and home. But America's failure shall not deter us. It will, on the contrary, serve as a warning and an example of how the task of enforcing prohibition would be hazardous without the proper co-operation from the masses. America's failure need not be our failure. The circumstances which defeated their prohibition work are as different from ours as the two peoples are. Their cultural and social habits have given a high social prestige, whereas our culture, our tradition, since times immemorial, have inspired us to abhor both the drink and the drunkard. The evil is mostly rampant amongst our so-called lower classes. The habit of drink has been the cause of their degeneration, and the decades of indulgence have eaten up their very vitals. Although they are ashamed of their vice, they would readily give it up if somebody would help them to do so. In Surat district, those who drink say, "How nice it would be if the liquor shops were closed once and for all! We know that drink has brought about our ruin, and we make up our minds to abstain, but when we pass by the liquor shops, the temptation is too great for us to resist and we succumb. We forget our determination not to drink, but the morrow finds us all ashamed, ashamed that we swore not to drink, but fell a prey to the very first temptation!"

Prohibition Committee's Findings

The main findings of the Prohibition Committee are as follows:—

(1) From all points, the present machinery for enforcement of prohibition is not satisfactory and the separation of enforcement staff from the general police staff in the police prohibition districts has not proved efficient. The method of approach towards enforcement by the official staff calls for a thorough change. Emphasis should be laid on the prevention of prohibition offences. To this end, constant vigilance, frequent visits to notorious centres of illicit distillation, intimate contact with villagers and leading men by the officers and the staff are essential.

(2) The staff in charge of societies for the manufacture of jaggery and the enforcement staff should be more vigilant and bring to book those, who carry on illicit tapping, and who manufacture fermented toddy under the guise of drawing sweet toddy for jaggery manufacture. Sale of jaggery in large quantities in centres notorious for the manufacture of illicit arrack should be carefully watched by the enforcement staff.

(3) The success of prohibition depends upon mutual help and co-operation between the public and the officials. The official should shake off their exclusiveness and take the public into confidence. The public should shed their distrust of the officials, work as partners in this enterprise, and bring about a better co-ordination in the work. The present practice of constituting Prohibition Committees for villages and taluks is found to be ineffective. Constitution of Prohibition Committees for the area of each police station is suggested. It has been suggested that cause of prohibition will be better served, if the members of the legal profession refrain from defending persons who, they have grounds to believe, have committed prohibition offences. This suggestion may be communicated to the Bar Councils for necessary action.

(4) Village officers should be given sufficient protection against reprisals by goondas against whom information may have been given by them to the enforcement staff. Apathy and dereliction of duty on the part of village officers and menials to assist the prohibition staff in the detection and prosecution of prohibition crimes, should be severally dealt with, by suspending them or even dismissing them, whenever necessary. The village officers should be made responsible for reporting prohibition crimes committed in poramboke or Government waste lands. Government should impress on all heads of departments the need to instruct their subordinate officials to take a lively interest in the prohibition work and to offer their full co-operation to the enforcement staff.

(5) The punishment awarded for prohibition offences should act as a deterrent and instil sufficient fear into the offenders.

(6) With a view to protect the innocent public against harassment through 'foisted cases', power to stop proceedings should be vested in the appropriate authorities. In places, where the conduct of the inhabitants is calculated to impede the progress of prohibition or to affect enforcement work, it may be expedient to station punitive police and recover the costs from the inhabitants responsible for it.

(7) Gramasangams have proved themselves unequal to the task of working as efficient agencies for rural uplift work. To ensure effective ameliorative work in all its comprehensive aspects, villages should be grouped into compact units and for each such unit a village panchayat under the Local Boards Act and a co-operative society under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act should be organized, if they are not already there, to attend to the civic and the economic needs respectively of the units.

(8) Development of cottage industries among the agriculturists constitutes a second string to the bow. The work should be planned, organized and developed systematically by the Rural Welfare Officer and Deputy Registrars in conjunction with the Deputy Director of Cottage Industries in the Industries department. Tapping of palmyra trees, coconut trees and date trees for sweet juice in areas, where the trees were tapped for fermented toddy in pre-prohibition days, should be forbidden as a general rule. Colonization co-operative societies started for the benefit of ex-tappers should be run on ideal lines, in order that they should not only benefit the colonies but also serve as an object lesson to people in the vicinity. They should be adequately subsidized by Government.

(9) Rural housing should be given a prominent place in all ameliorative

work. Government and the Co-operative Department should interest themselves in schemes of rural housing, so that as soon as possible no family goes without its own house being provided with comfort and convenience according to its standard. State help in the shape of long term loans and priority in the supply of building materials, etc., should be forthcoming to these schemes in an ample measure. It should be possible for the village panchayat and the official machinery proposed for ameliorative work to do some special work in the provision of education facilities to the villagers.

(10) The Committee suggests the appointment of District Propaganda Officers. Production of attractive films, representing beneficial effects of prohibition, may be encouraged, and these films may be shown in cinema houses.

(11) Rural uplift schools should be started for giving training to rural guides for a period of three months.

(12) Government should undertake a comprehensive programme to provide every village with a public radio set to educate the villagers and create enlightened public opinion.

Ameliorative Activities

The following is a brief summary of the reports received from Prohibition districts on ameliorative activities. The reports relate mainly to the activities in June :—

Bellary.—Two tournaments were conducted in which there were a number of interesting items. Several teams competed. There were also bhajanas, kolattams, folk dance and fancy dress competitions. The villagers enjoyed the events very much. Dramas were also staged. Grama sanghams were formed in three villages in one taluk and two villages in another taluk. Street cleaning drives in Harijan quarters were conducted. Reading rooms were started in three places. A bhajana mandir was opened in another place. Steps are being taken in one village to construct a school building and the grama sangham there is collecting funds for the purpose.

Cuddapah.—There was a cattle show in one place from 16th to 20th June. A public meeting was also held in this connexion, in which songs on cattle breeding and prohibition, etc., were sung. Prizes were distributed for the best exhibits.

Nellore.—A co-operative society for hand pounding of paddy and another society for labour contracts were formed. A firka tournament was conducted at one place on 13th June. A labour contract co-operative society for ex-addicts was also organized.

North Arcot.—One co-operative credit society has proposed to construct a godown-cum-village hall at a cost of Rs. 8,000. In one place the public has constructed a building for a new middle school. In another place the firka development association has opened a high school. A firka tournament was conducted in one place.

Salem.—A radio set for the use of the general public was installed in one place. The set was purchased from public subscriptions.

Malabar.—A volley ball tournament was conducted under the auspices of grama sangham in the first week of June. There was also a meeting held in that connexion. A farce was also staged bringing out the benefits of prohibition and the evils of drink.

Kurnool.—Grama sanghams conducted street cleaning drives. A cattle show and an industrial and agricultural exhibition was opened in one place. A spinning demonstration was held. The Agricultural Department displayed modern and improved implements besides seeds, etc. At a public meeting speeches were delivered on subjects relating to rural development. Thirty ex-addicts were admitted free to a cinema show. One ex-addict was able to save Rs. 250 and another constructed a house from the savings on account of Prohibition. Street cleaning drives were conducted. A new library was opened in one place. A reading room was opened in another place as well as a park. Substantial savings are reported by ex-addicts.

Tiruchirappalli.—Rural games formed an important feature of the activities. Hundi boxes were distributed. A volley ball court was opened in one place. The Proprietor of a cinema company donated a good sum for rural uplift work.

Guntur.—A building co-operative society was started on work on 12th June.

Coimbatore.—The Bhavani taluk tournament and exhibition were held on a grand scale on the 5th June. There were 60 stalls in the exhibition. Besides several departments of the Government, many private individuals also took part in the exhibition. There were also 75 cows, stud-bulls, etc. Over 5,000 people attended the exhibition. Sports and amusements were held in this connexion. Grama sanghams continued to do useful work. One grama sangham had a school building constructed and opened by the Collector. Another has formed a village road about two furlongs at a cost of Rs. 500. It is also constructing a school building at a cost of Rs. 3,000. Yet another sangham has purchased a radio set. Another grama sangham has constructed a new well. Sports and tournaments were held as usual.

Chittoor.—Four grama sanghams and recreation clubs were organized in Chandragiri division and two in the Madanapalle division. Rural games were conducted in several villages; also bhajanas as well as dramas. Street cleaning drives were launched in a number of places. Sign posts indicating the names of villages were also put up in some villages. First-aid medicine chests were introduced. Reading circles were organized. A District Board Elementary School was got opened. A library was opened. Village disputes were settled. An approach road was constructed. Thrift days were celebrated. A cattle breeding and co-operative society was organized in one place.

Madura.—Thrift days and cleanliness days were celebrated in some places. A milk supply society has been organized in one place. One grama sangham has proposed to construct a road culvert. Several cases of savings as a result of prohibition are also reported.

Anantapur.—Firka tournaments were held. A labour school was opened in one place.

Tanjore.—Inter village tournaments as well as rural sports were held. A firka association was formed in one place. Thrift day was celebrated in some places. A free reading room was opened in one place. An adult night school, a free reading room and a free library were opened in one place.

The Nilgiris.—A community centre was opened. Two grama sanghams were organized. The ameliorative staff lectured on thrift and small savings scheme. There was a music party organized in one place.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Second Crop Paddy Problem and Steps for its Solution

Second crop paddy is being cultivated in the East Godavari district over about one to one and a half lakhs. The success of the second crop paddy is largely dependent upon the climatic factors and sufficiency of water-supply till the crop is harvested. Among the climatic factors, the steadiness and intensity of the cold wind "thurpugali" determine the health of the seed-beds particularly with reference to the incidence of stem borer. On the early onset of the warm southern breeze "pyrugali" and its steadiness depends the planting time, progress and health of the crop. There have been several instances when the growth of the crop is severely restricted due to the intervention of the "thurpugali." The sufficiency of the supply of water towards the end of the season is the deciding factor for well filled grains and heavy yields. Sometimes the prevalence of hot west winds affects the setting adversely converting half filled grain into chaff.

It is usually planted in February and March after the beneficial pyrugali begins to blow steadily. Garikasannavari is the variety largely grown as the second crop paddy. An earlier and finer grained variety called Kasipichodi has found favour with the ryots in many places and has remained to stay in large areas in Ramachandrapuram and partly in Amalapuram taluks. Higher yielding strains, Mtu. 9 and Slo. 12 in Garikasannavari and Slo. 16 in Kasipichodi have been evolved after ten years and are being grown extensively in the district. In some areas where water scarcity is not felt, a slightly later but definitely higher yielding strain Mtu. 15, a cross between Nallarlu and Garikasannavari is popular.

In order to steer the destinies of the crop safe from hot winds and water scarcity efforts are being made to reduce the duration of the strains Mtu. 9, 15 and Slo. 12 by cultural means. An earliness of 7 to 10 days is achieved by sowing the seed-beds in dry in the third week of December as against the normal method of sowing them in wet in the first or second weeks of January. Dry seed-bed system makes the seedling robust, unattractive to the stem borer and checks the growth of seedling in the nursery phase. When such seedlings are planted out in the main field they seem to get a revitalising effect on account of affluence of water and manure in the well puddled and prepared land. The duration of the variety preceding the second crop paddy seems to wield some influence on the hastening of the maturity of the second crop and on its yield shorter duration varieties being advantageous as preceding crops than longer duration varieties of paddy. Slo. 16 does not lend itself quiet well to this practice.

The adoption of early sowing and dry seed-bed system has come in mandy this year in helping the crop to mature without serious sufference due to severe water scarcity towards the end of the season. Slo. 12 under these conditions could be harvested by 5th of May 1948, whereas the late sowing (January end) and late planting (end of February) and early March adopted by the local ryots have made the crop flower only in the last week of April 1948. The yield of Slo. 16 (sown in January first week and planted in second week of February) is 2,000 lb. per acre under the Cocanada channel and the yield of Slo. 12 with early sown dry nursery seedlings is 2,220 lb. per acre.

The ryots of East Godavari district particularly those having lands under the high level channels are advised to adopt early sowing and dry seed-beds for the second crop in order to make it escape the clutches of the hot weather and water scarcity and thus serve the objective of the *Grow More Food Campaign* of the department.

Fertilizers in Modern Agriculture

The object of manuring is to provide the crop with an adequate amount of the plant food elements necessary for its growth. Laboratory experiments have shown that the plant food elements needed in quantity and generally deficient in ordinary soil are (1) Nitrogen, (2) Phosphate, (3) Potas and (4) sometimes lime. The other elements needed by the plant are either present in abundance in the soil or are required in such minute amounts that no special applications of them will generally be needed.

For maintaining the fertility of the soil and for securing increased crop yields, farmyard manure has been the safest and the most important and has formed the basis of agriculture for centuries past. The introduction of artificial fertilizers in the latter half of the 19th century, the opening up of the Stassfurt deposits, the exploitation of the vast deposits of mineral phosphates and the Chilean nitrate deposits and the success that met the attempts of Scientists to make use of the free nitrogen of the atmosphere in the opening years of the present century have completely revolutionized agriculture and the fertilizers have become an essential feature of modern agriculture, supplementing but not supplanting the dung and other materials used since early times. If our country is to be self sufficient with regard to food and the fertility of the soil maintained the meagre supplies of farm yard manure must be supplemented by and increased use will have to be made of these fertilizers. Another great advantage of these artificial fertilizers is their concentrated form and hence ease of transport, especially in a large country like ours. A certain amount of technical knowledge of the nature and properties of these fertilizers is necessary if the best results are to be secured from their use. An attempt has been made in the following pages to present this information in an elementary way.

Nitrogenous Fertilizers

With the exception of the leguminous plants nitrogen is necessary for all crops. Most of our soils are deficient in nitrogen and nitrogenous fertilizers are, therefore, in far greater demand than other classes of fertilizers. They are especially useful for improving the vegetative growth of plants grown mainly for their leaves (e.g.) tea, cabbage and as top dressing for cereals when the appearance of the plant indicates shortage of available nitrogen. The rate of growth following the application of nitrogenous fertilizers is very striking.

The commonly used purely nitrogenous fertilizers, their composition and properties are given in Table I-A. The nitrogenous fertilizers supplying other plant foods in addition to nitrogen are listed in table I.B.

Phosphatic Fertilizers

Most of our soils are deficient in phosphate and hence the application of phosphatic fertilizers is absolutely essential to secure good returns from the land. The most important effects of phosphates are the considerable development of the root system (hence beneficial to root crops), the hastening of the ripening process and the improvement of quality in grain, the promotion of tillering in cereals and counteracting the rankness of growth that is apt to occur on soils richly applied with nitrogen. The commonly used phosphatic fertilizers are bones and products derived from it such as bone-meal, steamed bone-meal, bone ash, dissolved bones, bone super as well as superphosphate, basic slag and mineral phosphate.

[*Vide* statement on the next page.]

Superphosphate

The superphosphates are the most effective and most widely used of all phosphatic fertilizers. They are manufactured almost entirely from rock phosphate by treatment with sulphuric acid and owe their effectiveness to the water-soluble mono calcium phosphate they contain. They get fixed in the soil and are not leached out in wet weather.

[*Vide* statement on the next page.]

Basic Slag

This is a by-product in the manufacture of steel from pig iron. It contains 14—19 per cent of phosphoric acid. It contains in addition to easily available phosphate free lime, calcium carbonate and calcium silicate. On account of the free lime present, it is preferred to superphosphate for use on acid soils. It is less effective than superphosphate and its effectiveness depends on its fineness of division. Two grades of slag are recognized, (1) high grade with 80 per cent or more of the phosphate in citric soluble condition and (2) low grade with less than 40 per cent of the phosphate in citric soluble form. Basic slag has played an important part in the improvement of poor grass land.

Mineral Phosphates

Mineral phosphates are relatively cheap sources of phosphate and contain from 25—39 per cent of phosphoric acid. They are much less effective

TABLE I-A.

Fertilizers.	*Nitrogen.*	*Properties and remarks.*
(1) Sulphate of ammonia.	20·6 per cent ..	Most important and commonly used of the quick acting nitrogenous fertilizers—white or grayish crystalline powder—absorbed by clay and organic matter and hence not leached out of the soil in wet weather—only 5 per cent less effective than nitrate of soda—physicologically acid—on acid soil continued use tends to make things worse.
(2) Nitrate of soda ..	15·5—16 per cent.	Speedy in action since it is in the form of nitrate that most plants take up nitrogen—most useful when growth has been checked by adverse weather or insect attack—liable to be leached out in open textured soils in districts of heavy rainfall. On heavy soils continued and heavy use may injure tilth. More suited for use on acid soils than ammonium sulphate.
(3) Calcium cyanamide ..	20·6 per cent ..	Dusty black powder formerly difficult to handle—now available for use as an oiled powder or in granular form. Must be applied a week before sowing the seed.
(4) Nitrate of lime ..	13—15·5 per cent.	Granular product—absorbs moisture rapidly and becomes sticky —hence difficult to transport and apply.
(5) Ammonium nitrate.	35 per cent ..	One of the most concentrated and quickest acting and economical of nitrogenous fertilizers. It has two serious drawbacks. It may explode and it is deliquescent tending to set in a hard mass. To overcome these difficulties it is used in various admixtures such as the following :—(1) *Nitrochalk*—contains 15·5 per cent of nitrogen—mixture of ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate—granular form—quick acting—particularly suitable for top dressing and on acid soils, (2) *Leuna saltpetre*—contains 26 per cent of nitrogen—mixture of ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate. Less deliquescent and less apt to cake and explode than ammonium nitrate.
(6) Ammonuim chloride (Muriate of ammonia).	26 per cent ..	Good physical condition—inferior to ammonium sulphate for those crops that are injured by chlorides, e.g., tobacco.
Urea	46 per cent ..	Most concentrated of all nitrogenous fertilizers—somewhat hygroscopic—commercially produced in granular form suitable for drilling.

TABLE I-B.

N = Nitrogen. P2O5 = *Phosphoric acid.* K2O = *Potash.*

(1) Potassium Nitrate ..	N 13 per cent; K2O 46 per cent.
(2) Ammonium phosphate (Mono).	N 12·1; P2O5 61·7. Slightly acid in reaction.
(Do.) ..	N 21·07; P2O5 53·35. Slightly alkaline—gives off ammonia and becomes pasty mass. Because of its unstable nature and poor physical condition not as extensively used as the mono salt.
(3) Ammophos	Series of products made up of commercial mono ammonium phosphate and ammonium sulphate to give various ratios of nitrogen to phosphate—light grey granular material—does not absorb water—two grades A & B. A. N 10·7; P2O5 46. B. N 16·5; P2O5 20.
(4) Leunaphos	Composed of diammonium phosphate and ammonium sulphate—N 20 per cent; P2O5 20 per cent.
(5) Niciphos	N 18 per cent; P2O5 18 per cent.
(6) Potassium phosphate.	P2O5 32–53 per cent; K2O 30–50 per cent.
(7) Nitrophoska	Mixture of diammonium phosphate, ammonium nitrate or urea and sulphate or muriate of potash—different grades 15—30—15, 12—24—12, 16—16—16, etc.
(8) Phosphazote	Mixture of urea and super phosphate N7 per cent, P2O5 15 per cent.
(9) Potazote	Mixture of potassium chloride and ammonium chloride N11–13; K2O 20–24.
(10) Leuanaphoska ..	Mixture of leunophos and potash salts N. 10; P2O5 10 per cent K2O 13 per cent.
(11) Ammophosko ..	Mixture of ammonium phosphate and potassium sulphate—different grades.

Bones.

(1) Raw Bones	N 5; P2O5 22. Containing the whole of the material including fat and gelatine.
(2) Bone meal	N 3·5—4·5; P2O5 25—32. Containing the gelatine but not the fat.
(3) Steemed bone flour ..	N 1—2; P2O5 25—32. Containing neither fat nor gelatine.

These bone fertilizers are very safe but generally very slow acting and considerably less effective than super phosphate.

(4) Dissolved bones ..	N 2—3; P2O5 15—16.
(5) Bone ash	P2O5 430—40.
(6) Bone char.	P2O5 16.

Super phosphate

Ordinary super	P2O5 16 per cent; water soluble P2O5 14 per cent; Gypsum 50 per cent.
Concentrated super (double super and triple super)	P2O5 35—50 per cent; water soluble P2O5 34—42 per cent; consist almost entirely of soluble mono calcium phosphate. These super phosphate give better results on heavy soils than on light textured soils.

	* *Potash.*	*Pot. sulphate.*	*Pot. chloride.*	*Sodium chloride.*	*Magnesium sulphate.*
Sulphate of potash ..	48	90—96	0·3—1·6	0·2—1·2	0·7—2·7
Muriate of potash ..	50	..	80—85	13—18	0—0·4
Potash salt	30	..	48—51	24—27	0—10
Potash salt	20	..	32—35	42—52	0—12
Kainit	14	..	22—25	45—61	0—21

than basic slag for arable land and have found some use for the improvement of grass land, in acid soils under high rainfall and for perennial crops. The effectiveness of mineral phosphates depends on their fineness of division.

Fertilizers supplying Nitrogen in addition to Phosphate

The commonly used fertilizers supplying nitrogen in addition to phosphate are given under nitrogenous manures. (Table I-B)

Potassic Fertilizers

Potash is associated chiefly with the efficiency of the leaf, the health and vigour of the plant and with the storage of starch and sugar. It, therefore, finds its chief use for crops that store large quantities of carbohydrates such as potatoes. The application of potash results not only in increased yields but also in more vigorous growth, resistance of plants to fungus attacks and an improvement in quality. Potassic manures are, therefore, especially important for crops like potatoes and for intensive cultivation on soils deficient in potash such as light sandy soils.

The commonly used potassic fertilizers and their composition are given in the table at * on this page.

Of the various potassic fertilizers the sulphate is the most expensive but it is the safest where quality is the chief consideration. It should always be used for good quality potatoes and for valuable market garden crops. The muriate and the lower grades of potassic fertilizers containing considerable amounts of common salt are good for certain crops such as grasses which tolerate salt.

True Democracy

"True democracy consists in having a Government not only of the people, but also by the people and for the people. Such an ideal democratic Government can be established in the country and the province by reorganizing the administration of the institution of Local Self-Government in a manner which may adequately cater to all the needs of the people, such as education, communication, irrigation, sanitation and public health," observed Dr. Sinha, Premier, Bihar, in the course of his address to the annual Local Board Conference held recently.

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SPECIAL ARTICLE

A Peep into the Museum—The Anthropological Galleries

By MR. C. J. JAYADEV, M.A., L.T.

The pre-historic antiquities of this Museum are exhibited partly in the ground floor of the old building to the rear of the Museum theatre and partly in the first floor of the new extension at the entrance to the Museum. The former include the large classical collections made and catalogued by the pioneers of pre-historic studies in India—J. W. Breeks, R. B. Foote and A. Rea. The latter consist of typical exhibits from Mohenjo Daro and Harappa. These exhibits cover, on the whole, the vast period of about half a million years through which man passed from the crude tools of the old stone age to the early phases of the iron age. Of these record collections which are world famous and which have been augmented from time to time only selected types are on view for the public—the greater part being stores as reserve and study collections. We have also secured by exchanges representative stone age tools, and other artifacts from most parts of the world. Among such are implements from America, England, France, Egypt, South Africa, Malaya, Java and China.

Old Stone Age

The palæolithic or old stone age in India is represented by a series of crude stone implements roughly chipped and flaked. These have been obtained from laterite beds and river terraces. They are mostly of quartzite and the hand-axe is the predominant type. An interesting exhibit is one such hand-axe hafted to a wooden handle with leather thongs showing how primitive man would have used such an implement.

New Stone Age

The neolithic or new stone age is characterized by the perfection of the art of stone tool-making. The ground and polished stone adzes, axes and celts of trappoid rocks, the fine flakes and blades of agate, chalcedony, chert, jasper, obsidian and quartz, the grinders and crushers of granite are examples. They are more widely distributed and along with them are associated pottery and beads of various types and forms. While the old stone age is said to have been over a hundred thousand, to a million years old the new stone age which succeeded extended up to 10000 B.C.

Bronze Age

The next period in early human culture is represented by the bronze age civilization of the Indus Valley. The antiquities from the urban civilizations of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa are unique in that stone implements of the late phases of the neolithic age persist side by side with weapons and tools of bronze and copper. Characteristic exhibits from this period which is about 5,000 years old indicate the high cultural level of the people. They know spinning and weaving, sculpture, bead making, working in gold, silver, copper, shell, bone, ivory and precious stones as is seen from their ornaments, utensils and weapons. Their weights and measures are accurate and made of polished stone cubes. The smaller weights follow the decimal system and the higher ones the binary system. Household articles are of earthware, shell and stone. Pottery iswheel made, well-baked and include both plain and decorated wares. The people of Mohenjo Daro lived in cities with broad paved streets, large underground drains, big baths, commodious houses two or three storeys high, with large courtyards. They stored wheat in large pottery jars which they buried in the floor of their houses. Some wheat grains obtained from such storage jars are among the exhibits. Though these people had no shrines or temples they have left a very wide range of cult objects both human and animal. The mother goddess is prominent among the former while the latter include the bull, the rhinoceros and the unicorn. They were well-versed in the art of semi-pictographic writing which they engraved on stone seals and amulets.

Iron Age

The iron age in South India is of great antiquity. The oldest specimens of this period were found in ancient burials of which three important excavated sites are prominently represented in the pre-historic galleries. These are the urn burials of Adichanallur in Tinnevelly district, the stone circles of Perumbair of Tozhupedu in Chingleput district and the cairns and barrows of the Nilgiris district.

The large burial ground at Adichanallur covers over hundred acres. Large pyriform urns several of which are exhibited are very common here. As many as a thousand of them were found buried in a single acre of ground. Their contents are varied and form remarkable exhibits. In addition to the human skeletons there are ornaments of gold, copper, bronze, and pottery especially bowls and lids of a red and black polished ware with ringstands. The cult objects of bronze display a very wide diversity of animal and vegetable forms. The bronze sieve cups are unique among these utensils. The human remains have been identified as belonging to the Proto-Australoid and the Mediterranean racial types.

From the stone circles of Perumbair were dug out large earthenware cists or sarcophagi several of which are exhibited. These cists are oblong in shape and rounded at the ends. They have hollow cylindrical legs in two or three rows. In addition to the human remains these cists contain pottery, iron implements, stone objects and chank shell ornaments. The cists are covered with dome shaped lids.

The cairns and barrows in the Nilgiris yielded remarkable specimens of pottery, animals and human figures, ornaments of gold, bronze and iron, beads of agate and carnelian, and a wide range of iron implements and weapons. The bronze bowls are elegant and artistic in form. They have designs of lotus flowers and delicate flutings. The agate beads have very fine holes drilled in them. The carnelian beads have varied patterns engraved on them. The iron implements include spears, arrowheads, knives, razors, sickles and shears. The human and animal figures are crude and grotesque.

At the entrance to the Adichanallur gallery is a very large earthenware sarcophagus from Cuddapah district. This depicts the head and body of a ram. Around it pottery specimens were disposed of. This is unique among sarcophagus types.

Different Types of Exhibits

The more important types of megalithic monuments in South India are represented by drawings and photographs which are exhibited in the

pre-historic galleries. Information regarding such monuments is found in several classical works of ancient Tamil literature.

On the right side of the entrance to the pre-historic galleries is a huge wooden post. This is the Meriah Sacrifice post used by the Khond tribe of Ganjam district. Human beings were offered in sacrifice to the Tara Pennu or Earth Goddess by the Khonds to ensure good crops.

A pair of cage gallows used for the public exhibition of the executed bodies of notorious criminals is on view near the same place.

Next to these exhibits are to be seen some shadow play or puppet figures. These are cut out in silhouette in leather. One set from Malabar depicts scenes from Kamba Ramayana. The figures are illuminated from behind the screen wherefrom a dramatic dialogue or running commentary is kept up. This form of rural recreation is slowly dying out. The other set of coloured animal figures is from Cuddapah. A similar figure from Java is also exhibited in the first case.

Arms Collection

In reaching the opposite wing of the same building the visitor sees a very long row of spears from the Tanjore armoury arranged against the wall. There are also two huge bells from China, brought as trophies of the notorious opium war. At the entrance to the arms galleries are on view a varied assortment of halberds, pikes, spears and a set of Spanish armour from Manila.

The arms collections are arranged in two rooms while a number of huge cannon are displayed outside the Museum buildings.

In the first arms room are ancient matchlocks, musketoons, hand guns, blunder-busses, rifles and pistols arranged on the walls. Two guns richly inlaid with gold are exhibited in special cases. A set of artistically engraved powder flasks is an attractive exhibit. A series of battle axes, arrows, chain shot are fixed to the wall. Some Chinese helmets and a few stone shot are exhibited in special cases. On the floor of this room can be seen a number of cannon, mortars, wall pieces, grape-shot and some coats of mail. Of these a large breech-loading cannon is a unique exhibit. Some of the miniature models of mortars and cannon are also of interest.

In the second arms room a very large and varied collection of ceremonial and lethal weapons obtained from the Tanjore armoury are exhibited. They include swords, daggers, maces, elephant goads, choppers, knives, shields, spears, bows and arrows. Several of them have exquisitively carved designs on them. Some interesting iron cannon are also exhibited in this room.

Ethnographic Collection

The ethnographic collections of this Museum are exhibited on the first floor of the front building. These were first collected by Dr. E. Thurston in connexion with his ethnographic survey of this province and have been augmented considerably.

An introductory set of exhibits shows the skull types associated with the racial elements of the population such as the Mediterranean, Negroid, Australoid and Mongoloid. Included in this set is a cast of a Vedda face in which the Proto-Australoid type is seen at its best. The Proto-Australoid appears to be the most predominant type in the aboriginal population of Peninsular India. The Veddas are a primitive tribe of food hatherers and hunters living in small family groups in rock shelters in Ceylon.

Some of the larger cases exhibit models of tribal huts together with the objects of the material culture of such tribes. These exhibits illustrate the different cultural levels of the tribes such as the simple food gatherers, hunters, pastoral peoples, tribes given to shifting cultivation variously styled as podu, kumari and punam and those tribes who have taken to settled agriculture.

The Kadar of the forests of Cochin and Coimbatore build rectangular huts, have a digging stick culture, use pellet bows, make utensils of bamboo and wood and gather minor forest produce. Among the exhibits are seen some of the exquisitively carved combs one of which every Kadar has to make and present to his wife on his marriage and which the woman wears in her hair. Other interesting features of this small tribe are the practice of tooth chipping for beauty and the custom of mother-in-law avoidance.

The Travancore tribes are mostly hunters and shifting cultivators. The Mannans, Muthuvans, and Mala Aryans are represented by hut models and specimens of their utensils, weapons and ornaments.

The Chenchus are a primitive Telugu-speaking tribe of the Nallamalai hills. They have a food-gathering and hunting economy. They build circular huts with conical roof. They use flint and steel for making fire. They are allied to the Enadis and Irulas.

The Todas of the Nilgiris are a very small and decadent pastoral tribe tending buffaloes. Toda huts are half-barrel shaped. The dairy is their temple and the cowherd their priest. They speak a Canarese dialect. They used to practise female infanticide and buffalo sacrifices. The custom of fraternal polyandry still exists among them. Of the several husbands of a Toda woman who are brothers, the one who presents her with a small bow and arrow on the birth of a child becomes the child's father. Such ceremonial bows and arrows along with Toda ornaments, weapons, utensils and a hut model are exhibited.

The Khonds of the Agency Areas are hunters and shifting cultivators. They used to sacrifice human beings in honour of their Earth Goddess. Among Khond exhibits are bison horn dance head dress decorated with peacock feathers, a collection of brass cult figures of animals carried before marriage procession, bark cloth and leaf aprons, utensils, ornaments, musical instruments and weapons.

The Savaras are hill cultivators and hunters of the Agency districts speaking a Mundari language. They have Mongoloid features. The Savaras are a highly musical people. A Savara hut model, Savara utensils, implements, weapons and several wooden cult figures are exhibited. In a separate case a large collection of Savara ornaments and musical instruments are exhibited.

Tribal Weapons

Varied are the weapons used in the tribal hunt. The Kallar and Maravar of South India were skilled in the use of the boomerangs of wood, iron and ivory are exhibited along with an Australian boomerang for comparison. It is interesting to note that South India is the country of origin of the boomerang even as the prototypes of the Australian aboriginals are to be found among the Proto-Australoid or Weddid tribes of South India and Ceylon.

The blowgun is another interesting weapon used in hunting by many tribes in South East Asia. Two blowguns one from Madura and the other from Malabar are exhibited. They are used with poisoned darts.

Bows and arrows are used by most of the aboriginal tribes. The Chenchus, the Khonds, the Savaras, the Travancore tribes, the Kadar and the Veddas are some of them. In most of the

bows exhibited strips of bamboo are used as bowstrings. Another interesting fact is that the Ulladans of Malabar are the only tribe in South India who use a cross-bow.

Personal Decorations

The articles used both by tribal and rural peoples in ornamenting and decorating their persons form a very interesting collection. These are exhibited under different heads in several jewellery cases. Two large cases of tribal and peasant jewellery show a wealth of variety, design and material in the making of ornaments. They are of silver, brass, aluminium, wood, fibre, shell and bone. Of particular interest are the heavy iron ornaments of the Kotas exhibited along with their weapons and implements; the massive brass ornaments of the Badagas and the characteristic ornaments of the Nambudri Brahmans and Syrian Christians.

The wearing apparel of primitive peoples shows a marked sense of originality, colour and attractiveness. The sedge apron of the Thanda Pulaya woman of Travancore, the bark cloth and leaf apron of the Khonds, the bark fibre cloth with its red and blue bands of the Gadabas and the highly decorative Lambadi dress fringed with cowry shells are interesting exhibits.

Of the different ways in which primitive tribes make fire three are of special interest. These are of general use among many tribes. They are the fire-drill, the fire-saw, and the strike-a-light of flint and steel. These are exhibited in a special case. Though safety matches have replaced these tribal implements, through civilized contacts, they are still used by most of the tribes on all ceremonial occasions.

Other Exhibits

Writing implements and materials are exhibited in the next case. Iron styles, reed pens, knives for cutting palm leaves, instruments combining both knife and style in one, palm leaf cadjans, documents written on bamboo scrolls, linen account books used with soapstone pencils and bark paper are among the exhibits.

In the gallery adjoining the central Ethnology hall are exhibited a highly representative collection of most of the commonly used South Indian musical instruments. These have been classified and catalogued in one of the Museum Bulletins. Most of the musical instruments used in social and religious ceremonies in both rural and urban societies are adequately represented. Apart from these well-known types are also some unique exhibits. Among the latter are the Panchamukha Vadyam, the Burmese Harp, the Pulluvan Kudam and the Villadi Vadyam. The Panchamukha Vadyam is a huge bronze drum with five faces. The Burmese Harp is probably the only extant exact form the Yal of ancient Tamil literature. The Pulluvan Kudam is used by the medicine-men of Kerala in their invocation of the serpent god. The Villadi Vadyam is a long bow with about a dozen bells attached to it and played by a number of men to the accompaniment of a pot drum.

The Central Ethnology hall contains a number of exhibits relating to the magical and religious practices of South Indian peoples. Two carved wooden figures and a plant with the figure of a woman inscribed on it from Malabar illustrate the magical practices of the Moplah sorceress. The figures were intended to exercise women possessed of evil spirits. Shamanistic practices are also illustrated by photographic transparencies of the devil-dancers of Malabar.

Rural and tribal religious practices and beliefs find expression in various ways. The objects used in ritual and worship cover a wide range. Among votive offerings a huge pair of leather sandals offered to the deity of Tirupati by cobblers is an impressive exhibit. Models of temples, temple-cars, figures of rural and tribal gods in clay, wood and brass are among the exhibits.

Mythology and folklore have their representative exhibits in the models of the Avatars of Vishnu, the Churning of the ocean of Milk and the Indian version of Dante's Inferno-yemas's Durbar.

"DAKHINI HIND"

The magazine you require most is out:

1. The "Dakhini Hind" is the first and foremost monthly of its kind. It is published by the Madras Government in India's **lingua franca,** Hindustani;

2. It is the standard-bearer of South Indian culture;

3. It portrays prominently the lives of the great saints and seers, poets and philosophers of the South;

4. It gives glimpses of the centuries-old, wonderful shrines of South India;

5. It dives deep into the ancient lore and literature of the Dravidian languages and South Indian art and architecture;

6. It provides a vivid idea of the customs and ceremonies of the South;

7. It acquaints you with the all-round activities, welfare measures and policies of the Madras Government;

8. It improves your knowledge of Hindustani;

9. It aspires to construct a cultural bridge between the South and the North.

3 - AUG 1948

DELHI NOTES

New Advisory Committee for School of Mines

On the expiry of its term of office on June 30, 1948, the Governing Body of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, will be replaced by two new bodies, viz., an Advisory Council and an Executive Committee.

The Government of India have taken this decision on the recommendation of the Reorganization Committee set up to formulate proposals for extending the school's activities and raising its standard in order to meet the requirements of post-war industrial development.

The Advisory Council, whose term of office is for 3 years, will advise the Government on questions of policy, organization, finance, staff, buildings, equipment, rules of admission, etc. and will initiate projects for the school's improvement.

The Executive Committee, which will meet at Dhanbad as often as necessary, will devise rules for the administration of the school, frame rules for the conduct of examination, frame the curriculam and courses of study, etc.

* * *

Agricultural Journal

The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, have decided to publish a monthly journal " Agricultural Situation in India " to give an integrated picture of the agricultural situation in India together with a record of important developments in the field of agriculture, forestry and fisheries and the latsst available satistical data.

The idea is that the journal should constitute a sort of ready reference in respect of almost all agricultural developments covering a wide range from such unstable elements as the weather to such solid constructions as irrigation works. It will review from month to month the weather and crop conditions, the food situation, commodity markets, developments in the dairy industry, fisheries, co-operative movements, etc. It will also cover in brief the foreign developments in agriculture with a view to giving the Indian reader an idea of how agriculture in this country stands in the world perspective. Statistical tables giving information about crop forecasts, current prices, urban working class, costs of living index numbers, etc., will be appended.

Another feature of the journal will be an index number of agricultural costs referring specially to the cultivating farmer compiled for the first time in this country on a systematic scale in a manner somewhat analogous to what the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been doing for the Federal Department of Agriculture. Another section will consist of special articles on important current topics affecting vitally the agriculture in this country.

The first issue of the journal in its new form, dated April 1948, brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Ministry, deals with the present food situation in the country, the weather and crop conditions and commodities like sugar, oil seeds, cotton, jute, tea and coffee. Agricultural and dairy development, fisheries and co-operation are also dealt with in other sections. " Foreign News and Notes " is another feature of the journal.

Statistical tables showing rainfall, crop forecasts, prices of important agricultural commodities and animal husbandry products, etc., are also given.

* * *

Organization and Functions of I.C.A.R.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has recently issued a publication on its organization and functions. It is a hand-book which traces the history of the Council and also gives the rules and regulations relating to its set up as also of the various Scientific Committees and Central Institutes connected with agricultural research. The organizational aspects of all the Commodity Committees and allied institutions have also been included. The publication is likely to be of great help to members of the public interested in agricultural problems and also to members of the Legislature, both at the Centre and in the provinces. It will also be useful for reference by persons and bodies who want to put up research schemes to the Council for financial assistance. Several appendices are given at the end which contain valuable information on all possible aspects and activities of the Council. The second part of this publication which will contain accounts of agricultural and animal husbandry research activities carried out at the Centre is expected to be published very soon.

OTHER PROVINCES

Scholarships in Bombay

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the award of five merits scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 per mensem each, to the Backward Class candidates studying at 10 industrial bias classes in the Surat, Thana, Nasik and West Khandesh districts, under the control of the Director of Industries, subject to the usual conditions.

Khadi Production Scheme in Orissa

The Government of Orissa have on their hand a big scheme for the production of khadi. The scheme consists of two parts—one which is very simple in its nature and depends upon the initiative of the people themselves who love the art of spinning and who would take it as a part-time occupation, and the other, which is of a commercial character, risky in its nature and intended to " maintain the continuity of the A.I.S.A." The modus operandi of the first part of the scheme is that the Government would subsidize the industry wherever groups of people would take the initiative and organize themselves into producing units of khadi production. The minimum requirement for a unit is twenty wheels, with a producing capacity of two pounds of even and strong yarn of 12 to 15 counts per month. Such a unit will get an initial grant of Rs. 120, and, if after four months of trial, they register themselves and satisfy the

above condition, they would get a subsidy of one rupee per wheel per month. Government would also make arrangements to sell cotton, etc., to the units at fair prices, and to buy the yarn or the products if the society wants to sell it so; but beyond this the Government would not interfere with the working of the societies which would be autonomous and would frame their own bye-laws. For the second part of the scheme, the Government propose to establish five centres to start with, which will work on the same basis as the A.I.S.A. centres have been doing all these years. The centres will keep stocks of materials like cotton, etc., distribute them to spinners, take the yarn and pay wages and get the yarn woven into cloth and market the same.

* * *

Development of Water Resources in Bihar

The Government of Bihar, it is reported, are considering the possibility of developing the water resources in the Province. It is proposed to construct a network of pumping stations, specially in the sugarcane cultivated areas with a view to providing sub-soil water for irrigation during the dry season. The river pumps will also be set up where perennial flow of water is assured specially from streams having their sources in the Himalayas.

It has been estimated that the cost of drilling and installing pumping machinery would be about Rs. 40,000 per well. Each such well will be able to irrigate about 150 acres of sugarcane or 450 acres of other food-crops.

* * *

Village Improvement Prizes in Bombay

The Government of Bombay, at present, gives a prize of Rs. 100 every year, to one village in each district of the Province, which is adjudged to have shown the best results in the various items of village improvement. The form of the prize to be awarded is settled in consultation with the winning village. The Government has now decided that, from 1948–49, the number of village prizes should be increased to three prizes in each district, the first prize being of Rs. 200, the second of Rs. 150 and the third of Rs. 100, with a view to giving additional incentive for village improvement work.

The present practice of awarding the prizes in the form chosen by the recipient village will be continued.

The District Rural Development Boards will arrange to display in their offices, wall boards, showing the names of villages winning these village improvement prizes.

* * *

Extension of Sweet Potato Cultivation in Bombay

A scheme for the extension of sweet potato cultivation in the Province of Bombay has been sanctioned by the Government for one year in the first instance. The estimated cost is Rs. 82,000. The main feature of the scheme is to encourage the cultivation of sweet potatoes by supplying to the growers for new areas vines and manure mixture at half the cost.

* * *

Training Class in Gardening in Bombay

The Government of Bombay has decided to open a training class in gardening. Cultivation of flowers, vegetables and fruits will also be taught in this class. Deserving candidates will be given Rs. 30 per month as scholarship.

This training class is being specially opened for those who are anxious to take up the work of a mali or gardener. Only those who are physically fit and willing to work outdoors should, therefore, apply. Training will be conducted in simple Hindustani and Marathi. This class will open from August 1, 1948 in Poona.

* * *

Workers' Literacy Board in Bombay

The Government of Bombay has constituted Workers' Literacy Boards, one at Sholapur and one at Jalgaon, for the purpose of implementing the post-war reconstruction scheme of universal literacy among the workers in the district of Sholapur and East and West Khandesh respectively. The Director of Labour Welfare or his representative will act as the Chairman of these Boards.

Agricultural Credit in Bombay

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank when remodelled on a federal basis, will assume responsibility for organizing the provision of agricultural credit in all parts of the Province, and will obtain power to inspect and supervise the working of central banks and banking unions. The Government of Bombay has passed orders in this respect, following the recommendations of the Agricultural Credit Organization Committee.

* * *

Bombay Minister's Suggestion

"A date has been fixed for the tree-planting so that a concerted effort, symbolic of our unity, can be made," declared Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, in his speech broadcast from the Bombay Station of the All-India Radio, on July 2. The Minister asked, "Could there be a more appropriate day than August 15, a day of such national importance to us? A truly appropriate way of commemorating that day will be to plant trees, symbolic of our determination to stick to our soil and to build up our own strength."

Calcutta Police Chief's Call

Inaugurating the Police Conference recently Mr. S. N. Chatterjee, Commissioner of Police, said that the new conditions in India demanded that the police should have the closest contact with public opinion. He pointed out, however, that the Police Association was not a trade union and its duty was to give Government loyal, disciplined and efficient service.

Mr. Majumdar said the national Government were fully alive to the situation and he had no doubt that they would remove the grievances of the police. He reminded his audience that Government today were faced with many problems and difficulties. If they were to solve those problems, law and order must be maintained, and that great responsibility rested on the shoulders of those who were in the Police Department.

Mr. S. N. Mukherjee, Deputy Commissioner of Police and President of the Association, suggested the formation of an advisory board with officials and non-officials to discuss defects in police work and to suggest means to improve it.

IDEAS AND IDEALS

Importance of Adult Education

"There is no doubt that the wants of food, cloth, medical relief, etc., are the main problems of India. But the problems of illiteracy, lack of education and superstition stand at the top of them. It is not possible to solve other problems, if these are not solved," thus said Sri Prafulla Chandra Sen, Minister of Civil Supplies in a public meeting last week and on the occasion of his visit to Hooghly District Congress Literacy Campaign Camp at Tarakeswar.

The Hon'ble Minister added: "Only fifteen per cent of the total population of India is literate and the rest is in the darkness of illiteracy. The progress of the country would be largely hampered if proper education be not given to these persons. It was the first and foremost duty of all those who love their country to take a move and fight illiteracy and superstitions.

The Minister also asked the people to follow the path of the Mahatma, who made a great experiment to raise the standard of morals and character of the people through the doctrine of '*Ahimsa*'. In conclusion he reminded everyone of his responsibility he owed to his motherland.

* * *

To Serve and Not to Govern

"The foreign Government which had been ruling India hitherto is gone and gone for good," said Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food and Agriculture, replying to a civic address presented to him at Khurai in Central Provinces. "We are free and independent today," he added "None of us who is in the Central or Provincial Government is there to govern the people or the country but to serve the masses."

Continuing he said: "Let Government servants, whether holding key or subordinate posts, realize that the old order is gone and that they are the people's servants and discharge their duty to the people with honesty, courage, impartiality and devotion instead of being intoxicated with power or authority as they used to do in the days of bureaucracy."

* * *

Tourists' Organization in Bombay

Speaking on the proposal to have a tourists' organization the Bombay Premier recently said:

"As you know, many European countries have already developed the tourists' organization to a considerable extent and at present, increasing importance is being attached to what is termed as the tourists' industry because of its being an important source of foreign exchange. In the case of a poor country like ours, this consideration is reinforced by the need for providing part-time remunerative employment for several of our struggling young men in universities and offices. Besides, such organization will undoubtedly benefit, in many cases directly, the earning capacity of commercial bodies like travel agencies and shipping and railway companies.

"The real problem, therefore, is to think out the practical ways and means of bringing into existence an organization to undertake this work. We shall first have to define the exact scope of the activities which may be undertaken immediately."

CLIPPINGS FROM GANDHIJI'S WRITINGS

Students

I have reserved students to the last. I have always cultivated close contact with them. They know me and I know them. They have given me service. Many ex-collegians are my esteemed co-workers. I know that they are the hope of the future. In the heday of non-co-operation they were invited to leave their schools and colleges. Some professors and students who responded to the Congress call have remained steadfast and gained much for the country and themselves. The call has not been repeated for there is not the atmosphere for it. But experience has shown that the lure of the current education, though it is false and unnatural, is too much for the youth of the country. College education provides a career. It is a passport for entrance to the charmed circle. Pardonable hunger for knowledge cannot be satisfied otherwise than by going through the usual rut. They do not mind the waste of precious years in acquiring knowledge of an utterly foreign language which takes the place of the mother tongue. The sin of it is never felt. They and their teachers have made up their minds that the indigenous languages are useless for gaining access to modern sciences. I wonder how the Japanese are faring. For, their education, I understand, is all given in Japanese. The Chinese Generalissimo knows very little, if anything, of English.

But such as the students are, it is from these young men and women that the future leaders of the nation are to rise. Unfortunately they are acted upon by every variety of influences. Non-violence offers them little attraction. A blow for a blow or two for one is an easily understandable proposition. It seems to yield immediate result though momentary. It is a never-ending trial of brute strength as we see in time of war among brutes or among human beings. Appreciation of non-violence means patient research and still more patient and difficult practice. I have not entered the list of competitors for the students' hand, for the reasons that have dictated my course about Kisans and Labour. But I am myself a fellow student, using the word in its broader sense. My university is different from theirs. They have a standing invitation from me to come to my university and join me in my search. Here are the terms:

(1) Students must not take part in party politics. They are students, searchers, not politicians.

(2) They may not resort to political strikes. They must have their heroes, but their devotion to them is to be shown by copying the best in their heroes, not by going on strikes, if the heroes are imprisoned or die or are

even sent to the gallows. If their grief is unbearable and if all the students feel equally, schools or colleges may be closed on such occasions, with the consent of their principals. If the principals will not listen, it is open to the students to leave their institutions in a becoming manner till the managers repent and recall them. On no account may they use coercion against dissentients or against the authorities. They must have the confidence that, if they are united and dignified in their conduct, they are sure to win.

(3) They must all do sacrificial spinning in a scientific manner. Their tools shall be always neat, clean and in good order and condition. If possible, they will learn to make them themselves. Their yarn will naturally be of the highest quality. They will study the literature about spinning with all its economic, social, moral and political implications.

(4) They will be *khadi* users all through and use village products to the exclusion of all analogous things, foreign or machine-made.

(5) They may not impose *Vande Mataram* or the National Flag on others. They may wear National Flag buttons on their own persons but not force others to do the same.

(6) They can enforce the message of the tricolour flag in their persons and harbour neither communalism nor untouchability in their hearts. They will cultivate real friendship with students of other faiths and with Harijans as if they were their own kith and kin.

(7) They will make it a point to give first aid to their injured neighbours and to scavenging and cleaning in the neighbouring villages and instruct village children and adults.

(8) They will learn the national language, Hindustani, in its present double dress, two forms of speech and two scripts, so that they may feel at home whether Hindi or Urdu is spoken and *Nagari* or *Urdu* script is written.

(9) They will translate into their own mother tongue everything new they may learn, and transmit it in their weekly rounds to the surrounding villages.

(10) They will do nothing in secret, they will be above board in all their dealings, they will lead a pure life of self-restraint, shed all fear and be always ready to protect their weak fellow-students, and be ready to quell riots by non-violent conduct at the risk of their lives. And when the final heat of the struggle comes they will leave their institutions and, if need be, sacrifice themselves for the freedom of their country.

(11) They will be scrupulously correct and chivalrous in their behaviour towards their girl fellow-students.

For working out the programme I have sketched for them, the students must find time. I know that they waste a great deal of time. I know that they waste a great deal of time in idleness. By strict economy, they can save many hours. But I do not want to put an undue strain upon any student. I would, therefore, advise patriotic students to lose one year, not at a stretch but spread it over their whole study. They will find that one year so given will not be a waste of time. The effort will add to their equipment, mental, moral and physical, and they will have made even during their studies a substantial contribution to the freedom movement.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

"HOW TO BOX"

Illustrated foreign publication—Available from Trades, No. 14-D, Jafar Syrang Street, G.T., Madras. (Prices not given.)

The book under review contains four articles from four world famous boxers. At the outset McGovern in the course of six lessons tries to help a beginner to learn boxing. His instructions and suggestions are very sound and can easily be pursued. Fainting and weaving of legs are certainly very important in boxing. The author rightly says that fainting is a useful trick.

In the article 'How to build Muscle' James J. Corbett gives his own experiences and the preparations he made to meet Jeffries. Corbett insists on discovering quickly the weaknesses of an opponent, and also of our own. This helps us to correct ourselves to a great extent. The author further gives in detail the programme of his routine diet and exercises. In Chapter VI, he gives a good piece of advice to women about how to grow strong and beautiful.

The book under review is well illustrated, and will serve as a good guide to a learner of boxing. —S.A.H.

"RURAL PROBLEMS IN MADRAS"

Monograph by S. Y. KRISHNASWAMI, I.C.S.—*Price Rs.* 5. *(Available at the Government Press, Madras.)*

There is a general impression in some quarters that Government Publications are as a rule not up to the standard of private publications. The present publication of the Madras Government belies that impression. It is excellently got up and richly illustrated. It is unique in many respects. It stands on a different footing from the general bulk of Government publications which are usually made up of stuff in the nature of administration reports or findings of Committees appointed for special purposes or statistical compilations.

Monograph on rural problems is a more or less original contribution fully packed with facts bearing on the various aspects of rural life in this Province. The author has described the aim of the book as intended to furnish background materials for those who desire to improve rural economy.

It runs into 430 pages and is provided with elaborate appendices. No other book so far has dealt with rural facts so exhaustively as in the present monograph. At a time when there is widespread awakening in the field of rural rehabilitation this book is particularly opportune. We hear frequently nowadays of various kinds of plans for rural welfare. Plans are based on data, both factual and statistical and these the book supplies in ample measure. The book is sure to prove a mine of valuable information not only to social workers but also to those who have necessarily to come into contact with rural people. It is desirable that every public servant should have an intimate knowledge of the contents of this book. It would help them a great deal in discharging their duties according to principles and ideals enunciated by the national Government. Days were when Government servants did not take the trouble of looking beyond the four corners of their office records as well as departmental rules and regulations. An outstanding economist suggested

some time ago, that promotions of Government servants should not depend upon the number of papers they had disposed of or the care they had taken to attend to routine but on the actual efforts they have made to improve common welfare. In a Free India the welfare of the masses is the dominant care of both the Provincial and the Central Governments and the plans they have drawn up are all in furtherance of this fundamental objective. It is, therefore, essential that Government servants who are normally responsible for carrying cut the policies of the Government should possess correct facts and figures about rural life in this province. Till now it has been possible to complain that no suitable handbook is available on the subject. With the present publication in hand, no such complaint can any longer stand. A close study of the book is a profitable enterprise. A departmental test on this and similar other books on rural welfare may prove an effective method of enabling public servants to add to their equipment.

—T.K.G.

"THE THORNDIKE JUNIOR DICTIONARY"

Published by the London University Press—Price 15s. nett.

This dictionary strikes a different line. It does not give elaborate meanings for words as is usual with other dictionaries but tells briefly the exact meaning with explanatory pictures in necessary cases. For beginners the dictionary will be found especially useful. Perhaps, advance students of Engilsh language may not find the dictionary completely exhaustive. Nevertheless, it is sure to be a valuable reference book for those who enter the field of English literature. The get up and printing is good.

—T.K.G.

"THE MAKING OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION," 1939-47

By DR. A. C. BANERJEE, *Published by A. Mukherjee & Co., Calcutta, Volume I—Price Rs. 15.*

This volume contains all important documents relating to the constitutional developments in India during the period 1939–47. It begins with the statement of the Congress Working Committee, dated September 14, 1939 and ends with an extract from the speech of Sardar Vallabhai Patel, dated 29th November 1947. The book seems to be exhaustive as far as the constitutional documents of the period are concerned. Of course, the book may not interest a general reader but is sure to be a valuable osurce-book to students of constitutional history as well as constitutional experts.

—T.K.G.

"JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND DESTITUTION IN POONA"

By MRS. GOSHASP N. RUTTONSHA, M.A., *Published by the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, 10, Connaught Road, Poona-1—Price Rs. 8.*

Mrs. Ruttonsha is to be congratulated on writing a most interesting analysis of the working of the Bombay Children Act, with special reference to Poona. It is refreshing to find a book of this nature in which the author does not hesitate to point out where the present system is faulty.

After an interesting historical survey of the development of thought concerning criminology and legislation with regard to children prior to the Bombay Children Act, Mrs. Ruttonsha proceeds to describe the material on which her study is founded. Thereafter, she discusses the disposal of cases, and the post-disposal history. She very ably points out the very great difficulties which obtain, because of the multitudinous and differing societies, which together constitute what we call "India". In contrast to western countries, where the social customs are more or less similar for the whole population, in India there are many groups of people with widely differing social customs. This naturally leads to a great deal of difficulty in assessing a particular child's behaviour, having regard to his background and reaching a decision as to the best course of action to pursue with regard to him. The results of the measures taken are, it is admitted by the author, not very satisfactory. The figure of seventy per cent success is given. In her conclusions the auther presents her views not only of the reasons why thirty per cent of the children dealt with turn out to be failures, but also with regard to the measures which she considers should be taken to rectify this. Many of her suggestions are very valuable, and it is apparent throughout the book that she has not only taken much trouble in its preparation, but she has seriously thought about the problems, and has produced valuable results.

I can confidently recommend this book to everyone who is interested in the problems presented by juvenile delinquency in India.

—J.F.T.

"EMERSON—A CONSPECTUS," VOLUME I

By MADHAVA RAMA, *Published by C. V. Krishna & Bros., Trivandrum —Price Rs. 10-8-0.*

Ralph Waldo Emerson is one of those master-minds who exercised a powerful influence over the Western world in the 19th Century. There is a deep affinity between some fundamental postulates of his universal outlook and Indian philosophic thought. The Upanishads, the Gita and the Koran influenced him no less than the Platonic Philosophy. His writings, therefore, are of particular interest and appeal to us.

Emerson was not a philosopher, in the orthodox sense of the term; he was more a poet and a man of letters. But the philosophic undercurrent that ran beneath his thought was too fundamental to be ignored. He developed no cult, and founded no ism; he was rather an advocate of an outlook, wide in its appeal, and deep in its understanding.

This volume is the first in a series of four. The author who has been a student of Emerson for more than half a century has done a distinct service by interpreting a master-mind with profound understanding and deep sympathy. The topics dealt with by Emerson, which covered a wide range have been classified by the author, so as to present them in the proper perspective. Biographical data and other materials which help us to know Emerson, the man, have also been included.

The author has indeed performed a labour of love.

—K.D.

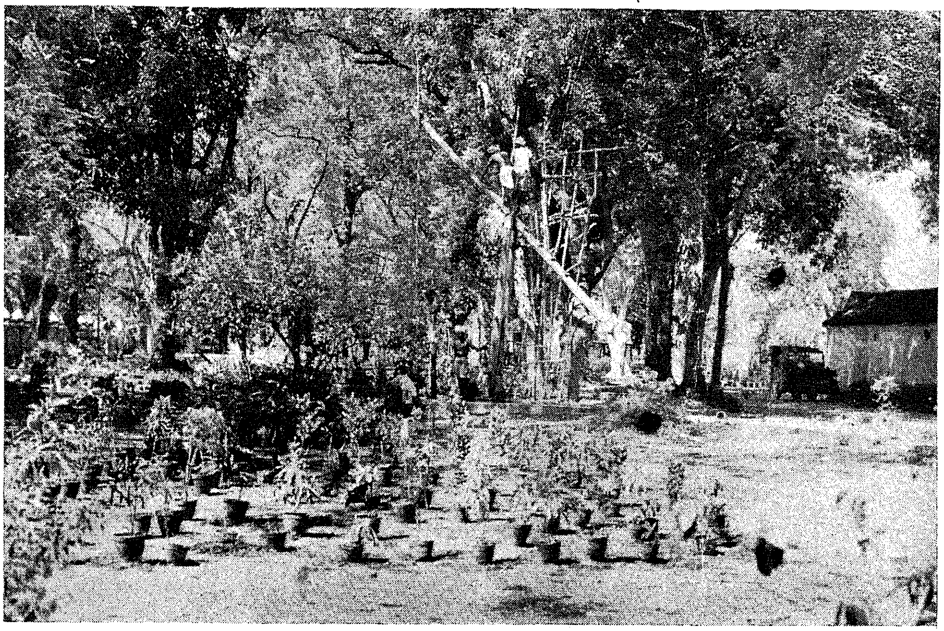
"DAWN OUT OF CHINA"

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG, *People's Publishing House, Bombay—Price Rs. 4-8-0.*

It was Mao-Tse-Tung, the leader of revolutionary China, who declared that no atom bomb could kill the strength of the people. That is a commentary on the firm resolve and deep devotion, with which the people have thrown themselves into the sacrificial fire of a freedom fight. This book gives an intimate picture of life in the liberated areas, and is a helpful guide to a study of the complicated politics of China. It is a book written with passion, purpose and in superb style.

—K.D.

GARDENING IS A PROFITABLE HOBBY



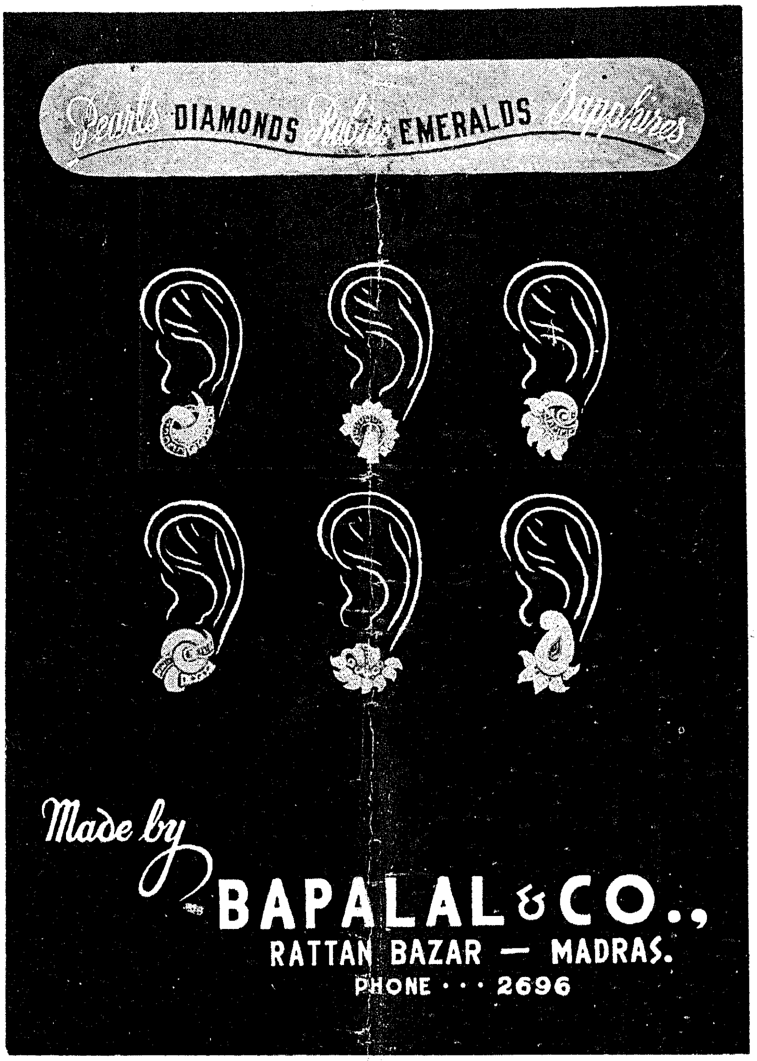
A Horticultural garden in Madras City. In the picture is seen the watering apparatus operated by labourers

MARA PUB... 8 - AUG 1948

Another view of the garden. The building in the picture is constructed of shrubs. Inside the building plants are grown

Vegetable seeds duly packed awaiting despatch to people interested in vegetable gardening

Registered No. M-4767.



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